CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 195 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Musferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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SHIPPING.

P & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
19th August	KASHGAR X ...	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ...	10,911
9th ,, ...	PLASSY ...	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ...	16,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ...	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ...	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ...	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ...	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
22nd Aug. ..	SOUDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
18th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karach
20th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa
24th August ..	BARPETA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
† Yojia Maru ...	K. Ohno	6,735	6 Aug	20 Aug.
Tamba Maru ...	N. Wada ...	5,845	16 Aug.	29 Aug.
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ...	5,191	26 ,,	2 Sep.
Akita Maruru ...	Y. Kotoril.	3,817	28 Aug.	3 Sep.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	15 Sep.
KamakuraMa ...	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.
Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building. Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street,
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Fox. Guarda, Guimarace, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo). S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Nosq Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1936).
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
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BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.
TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7, Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,665
RESERVE FUND F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djember, Djocja, Kota Radja, Langsa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Semarang, Soeraballa, Solo, Teluing Tinggi, (Delhi), Tegal, Telok Betong, Tjilatiap, Welteverden.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

BANK BY POST
Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you save Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.
BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET
Rs. 23,370 while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.
These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.
Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.
YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANCE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.
Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.
Phone: 5305. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.
Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.
As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier
Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act For rules and particulars apply to
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of mattresses Surgical, Bolsters Hospitals, Pyjamas Deck Blue, Pyjamas serge, Drawers woollen, cushion cases, cases Bolsters small, cases slip Bolsters, Dungree suits, frocks, blouses, coats covers, trousers, Drill white, Jackets Serge Blue, Frocks Gurkhas, Gowns Hospital, Drawers Flannel, vest flannel, waistcoat, leather with sleeves, Gloves kid leather, Bedsheets, kurtas, Rugs, Pugries, Dhotis, Engine Room Pyjamas, Haversacks, cap comforters, Pith Hats, Solas half leather, Solas half rubber, spurs Jack, Brushes, Goggles, Sun shades, Spine pads, Mosquito curtains bellshaped, Bags stables, Blouses, Dungri, Puttees Cotton Khakhi, Goggles Antigas, Boots Trenches, Boots Ankle tall, Khakhi Silk, Dark Drab, Khakhi Campbells, Grey Coats, Mosquito Netting, Serge Khakhi, Webing Khakhi, Tape stay linen, Canvas, Blue Nainsook, Khakhi woolen Blankets, Bunting green, Flax Thread, Flags, Horse Rugs large, Books Ankle, Pugris green, caps forage, heels bags, ropes, line Cotton, Tent Leg Line, Flax Ropes Pannels Verandah, Bit Reins, Pannel saddle pack Ambulance, Canvas Cushion Wagon, Cushion Aeroplane, Chagals, Covers Mess Tin, Slings Stretchers, Brushes Broom Sponges large, Frocks, etc., etc.

This Day, FRIDAY, the 18th and SATURDAY, the 19th, MONDAY, the 21st inst. daily at 10 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at the Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullough Mill.)

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the controller (sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARDS, CABINETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ENGLISH STEEL CASH BOX, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, opposite French Motor Car Co., Chopathy, household furniture comprising of dinning table dining room chairs dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers, carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, show-cases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables Glassware, English crockery, platedware and ornaments, etc., etc.

Property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON BUYERS.

Auction sale of a big lot of mixing cotton (slightly damaged by water).
By the order of the Insurance Company concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel, Kala Choki Road, in the compound of Western India Mills Ltd. the following:—
A big lot of mixing cotton (slightly damaged by water).
N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Mr. Kisonchand Rasiklal, Khand Bazar.
On account and risk of Mr. Kisonchand Ambalal of Khand Bazar, Bombay.
372 Bags White Java Sugar (T.M.O. and/or similar) ex. s.s. "Rajah."
The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded warehouses.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF W. J. AND CAST-IRON SCRAPS, SHOVELS AND EMPTY CEMENT BAGS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Tardeo Municipal Stores, on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers. Dr. N. B. Kapadia Mr. Hoshang Sorabji Bhanju and Bora Hassanally Esajs.
One lot cast-iron scraps.
One lot W. J. scraps.
One lot empty cement bags.
One lot shovels.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SUIT NO. 1961 OF 1922 (M. K. HEERAMANECK V/S. R. B. THAKUR.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai Attorneys for Mr. Ramkrishna Bhai Thakur, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant sell by public auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck.
80 Old Carpets,—2 old silk coats and one cap,—6 silver articles old,—13 embroidered saries etc. old—3 emeralds engraved—2 Shanama old,—4 Tibotan, gold girted figures,—11 small chowsi gold and enamelled and one large Ivory Ganjifa, 96 cards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay Aug. 18.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSING and SELLING AGENTS for our Locks, Knives, etc. B. V. & CO., Cutlers and Lock-makers, etc., Peddapuram, Godavary Dist.
A 4604

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Bombay.
A C14041

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR for Jaya Arogya Hospital, Gwalior. Pay Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 with free moderately furnished quarters. Applications with testimonials and references be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior, C. I.
A 74037

WANTED—Immediately for a large Cotton Mills in Calcutta, one COMPETENT CARDER, one SPINNER, one ASSISTANT WEAVER, Parsees preferred, must have full practical and theoretical knowledge. Good prospects for capable men. Apply with full particulars, stating age, experience, with copies of testimonials in own writing to Post Box No. 2234, G. P. O. Calcutta.

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4407

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable MILLER to run 8 sack plant of Midget Maxima Flour Mills and a Mechanical Engineer having experience in Cruide Oil Engine. Shall have to run 80 B. H. P. Ruston Hornsbye. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms of agreement and pay expected to:—Messrs. THE PANJAB AND KASHMIR FLOUR MILLS, Rawalpindi, Punjab.
A 13977

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for Tanganyika Railways for three years' service on agreement. Must hold certificate from a recognised School or authority for proficiency in Shorthand and Typewriting, must be well educated in English, previous experience very essential and must be in a position to produce service certificates for having worked in the capacity of a camp clerk in a Government Department. Salary Rs. 190 per month rising to Rs. 255. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 123, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
A R4638

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned uptil 15th September, 1922, for Two Years Business Apprenticeship without Salary. Only six Candidates will be taken up. Applications must be accompanied with Satisfactory references of two known Persons. Applicants must state, age, qualifications, etc. Apply to: THE DIRECTOR, Indian Commercial Intelligence Business Organizing and Trade Development Bureau Karanjia Building, Grant Road, Bombay. (Sd.) B. N. BAPASOLA, Director.
A K R4632

SITUATIONS WANTED

OPEN FOR EMPLOYMENT.—A First Class Mechanical Engineer, having practical experience of the line for 13 years and thorough understanding in plans etc., desires situation in any mill. Apply Box No. 8443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4573

WANTED—POSITION immediately by respectable Indian Graduate of an American University, possesses practical commercial knowledge and business experience, capable of handling large or small organization. Excellent local and foreign references. Expects living wage. Apply Box No. 8459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4635

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper floor of "Sacklat Villa," at Cleveland Road, Worli, next to the Chapel. Living and dining room combined, 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchen and store rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply SACKLATWALLA BROS. New Queens Road, Chowpatty, Bombay. Telephone No. 790.
C R4540

AVAILABLE—Excellent furnished rooms with bath, Electricity, Everything modern, Fine location. Rupees 50, 60, and 70 each. DOCTOR HINMAN, New York Specialist, Girgaum Back Road Near Imperial Cinema.
C R4643

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—CITROEN COUPE bought for Rs. 10,000, almost new, in perfect running order. Offers invited. Apply to telephone No. 3696 or write to Box No. 8460, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 14059

FOR SALE.—A STUDEBAKER COUPE, 1916 model, 4 Cylinder overhauled and newly painted in Royal Blue electric starter and lighting also Oil side and tail lamps bulbhorn and all tools, etc. A real bargain for a sporting man. Apply to Box No. 8456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4660

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. i. charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Dunoon Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Mackay, Kulu.
GA R4428

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tele. Grapes.
GA C13585

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. frieght extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13393

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

FOR SALE—32 double ROLLER GINS and COMMINS Cotton Baling Press in one lot or separately, write to LALA MADHUSUDAN DAYAL, Hapur.
K R4586

BOOKS AND STAMPS

EARN Rs. 500 monthly. Famous book by American experts teaches 129 profitable sparetime employments, 41 money making schemes (small capitalists); 200 priceless Trade Secrets; 150 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8-0 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials. C. and M. DAWSON, Dept. 11, Palamcottah, S. India.
L R4642

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, who can invest six thousand rupees to carry on matches making Industry. For particulars please apply to P. H. RAO, Teacher, Challapalli, Kistne Dt.
R R4641

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—We supply coal from Jharia and Raniganga coal field collieries at reasonably cheaper rates. We guarantee regular supplies.—Forward contract made. Have agencies at Aligarh, Rai-Bereilli, Allahabad, Delhi, Mirzapur, Muttra, Bulandshahar, etc., etc. Enquiries solicited from bonafide consumers. A. K. MAITRA AND CO., Post Box 2362, Calcutta. Phone 1045 (Cal.), Telegrams "Mayrun."
T 14038

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kripram's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the District Local Board Satara, a B. E. or an L. C. E. as their ENGINEER on a monthly salary of Rs. 450-10-500 plus Rs. 50 (if a motor cycle is kept) or Rs. 100 (if a motor car is kept) as travelling allowance. Men having previous experience of P. W. D. should apply with testimonials before the 25th of August 1922. The appointment is temporary pending reorganization of the Public Works Department.

S. V. JOSHI,
President District Local Board,
SATARA.

Satara,
16th August, 1922.
C14063

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS (Sealed) are invited for the supply of 1,047.13 tons of Reinforcing Steel Bars and will be received by the Director of Development up to noon on 31-8-1922 at his office at Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

Tender form and other particulars can be obtained on any week day during office hours at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, Matunga, (G. I. P. Ry.), Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 or from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, No. I Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Bombay.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part against the total quantity required.

As earnest money a sum of Rs. 100 in currency notes should be paid into the Audit Office of this Department and a receipt for the same should accompany the tender. This amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of a successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

A successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 20 per ton of his accepted tender in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Deputy Controller of Currency within a week from the date of acceptance of his tender as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Government Securities will be accepted for this purpose at their approximate market value or at their face value, whichever is less.
TA C14049

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAM HUSAIN HAJI HASAM NOORANI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person, having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise whatsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, within the Fort and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of free hold tenure with building thereon, situate at Ripon Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 376 sq. yards or thereabout be the same a little less or more and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 13656, Old Survey No. 288 and New Survey No. 3530 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4076 (1) and bearing Street No. 263 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Latiff Karimbhai on or towards the South by the property of Escofally Bandookwalla, on or towards the East by the said Ripon Road and on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Cowasji Kavarana.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1922.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C14062

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India:

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VISHNU BHANJI CHIRMULE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Bandra, outside the Local Limits of this Hon'ble Court...Deceased.

SATYABHAMABAI, widow of Vishnu Dhanaji Chirmule of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chinchpokli, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

LALLUBHAI ASHRAM SHAH, Kt., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteen year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14064

FOR PRACTICAL INFORMATION

On (1) Birth-Control, and (2) Prevention of Ven. Diseases, Read Prof. R. D. Karve's up-to-date books on the subjects.
Price Re. 1 each, postage extra.
PRICE RE. 1 EACH, POSTAGE EXTRA.
Through your bookseller or directly from
THE RIGHT AGENCY,
Govardhan Mansions,
New Bhatwadi, Bombay, No. 4.
B3948

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4869 of 1921.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1881, and having their registered office at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs

versus

KHALID S. ANVERI, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant lately residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kajiji on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1922 at 11-30 A. M. (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs can be conveniently heard for Decree absolute for sale of the defendants property, situate at Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

A copy of the affidavit of A. S. Balsekar to be used in support of this notice is sent herewith.

To

KHALID S. ANVERI.
The Defendant abovenamed.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1922.

(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C14065

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2829 of 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NANDLAL THACKERSEYDAS and others. ..... Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the immoveable properties of defendants 1 and 2 herein, situate at Kalbadevi Road, Gaiwadi and Malad which was fixed for the 18th day of August instant at 4-30 p.m. has been, by order of the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court, adjourned to 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 1st of September, 1922

Dated this 16th day of August, 1922.

R. R. MODY,
For Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14066

AMUSEMENTS

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION'

A picture totally spiritual and religious in character with a social background exquisitely beautiful in finish, noble and divine in conception.

SOOKANYA-SAVITRI.

A beautiful picture depicting the Aryan ideal of marriage and showing how a woman's Love can conquer Death and old age, exhibiting the lives of two of India's greatest women in whom our National ideal of chastity rose to its highest watermark.

ALSO

SHREE KRISHNA RASA LEELA

Produced specially for Janmastami by
KOHINOOR FILM CO.

A picture that pleases and will please for ever.

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum

POPULAR PRICES—
Special show on Janmastami 1-45 noon
Time:—Holidays—3-30 and daily
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Balvant Sangit Natak Mandali

will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road

Friday 18th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sngit] PUNYA PRABAVA [Acts 6
Saturday 19th Aug. 1922 at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] VIR VIDAMBAN [Acts 5
Sunday 20th Aug. 1922 at 8-30 A.M. (S.T.)
NEW Performance New
Sangit] RAJA SANYAS [Acts 1 & BALVANT
Tuesday 22nd August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
HINDI
Acts] BAKTADHRUVA [1-3

Tickets can be had at the
MADHAVASHRAM, GIRGAUM.
K P. PANDIT
Manager for Bombay Season.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"WHO HAS THE BEST TIME?"
Featuring
MLLE. THEA

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
MR. R. B. SALISBURY
presents
"THE QUAINTS"
Plans at S. ROSE & Co., Ld., upto 5 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY.
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physician
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AS
THE FIRE MAN

THE EMPIRE.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY
For the first time in India.
LEILA—MAJNU
LEILA—MAJNU
LEILA—MAJNU
THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE EAST
in 7 reels, featuring
H. B. Waring, the Great Shakespearean Actor
MISS JEANNETTE SHERWIN OF THE WARING CO.
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ld., under the personal supervision and Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.
A GLORIOUS PRODUCTION.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's best Physicians.
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
IN
THE RINK

THE EMPRESS
TO-MORROW Saturday 19th August
By Special Request of the Residents of the locality, and owing to the obstinate success of the great comedy
THE KID
THE KID
THE KID
See the great favourites
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
JACKIE COOGAN
The film that broke all records at the EXCELSIOR

West--End Cinema
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK!
"THE MASK"
Featuring a Brilliant Array of Stars.
JACK HOLT—HEDDA NOVA—
FRED MALATESTA
and the wonderful little child actor
MASTER MICKEY MOORE.
Real punch right through the Six Reels. Gripping, Absorbing, Magnificently Staged and Acted.
A Comedy and the Universal Screen Magazine in the Programme.
West--End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3465.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 4-30, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
on account of the
Hindu Gokul Astami Holidays
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
'Manhattan Madness'
AND
"Shree Krishna Janma"
EXTRA MATS. Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. at 2-30; Wed. at 12 and 2-30.

!!! TO-NIGHT !!! !!! TO-NIGHT !!!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A MOST POWERFUL
HISTORICAL & RELIGIOUS
PHOTO-PLAY OF
ASOKA
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD
WITH
PATHE GAZETTE
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays
EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

THE "STAR"
The Week's Special Double Programme
(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our stupendous and most popular Serial—further four parts.
(2) THE "CROWN'S DRAMA"
A delightful and most interesting drama.
DON'T MISS THIS DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY!
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30; SATURDAY; SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS Extra Matinee at 3-30;
THE
"STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus,—Grant Road.

Under public patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay
Saturday 19th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 20th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.
N. B. No complimentary tickets will be allowed.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Saturday 19th Aug. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] EKACHAPYALA [Acts 6
Sunday 20th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.
Sangit] SHARADA [Acts 5

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 17

The feeble storm in the north of the Bay yesterday has crossed the coast and is disappearing over Chota Nagpur. The Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, Konkan, Malabar and losal in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bambay Deccan, southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Rangoon one inch, Lashio two, Silshar, Sambalpur, Dehra Dun one and half, Mussooree one Raipur two, Marmagoa, Karwar one and half, Cochin one, Mercara two.

Forecast:—Extension in Upper Burma and

Forecast:—Extension in Upper Burma and Bombay Deccan.

Earthquake report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about four thousand miles away was recorded by the Simla seismograph, at twenty-one hours forty-five on the 16th instant.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th Aug. 1922.	Year from 1st June. 1922	June 1st to 17th Aug 1921.	June 1st to 17th Aug 1920.
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.09	60.81	71.33	33.57
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	..	..	72.56	38.82
Esplanade (Gok. To).				
Hospital)	..	..	86.01	38.05
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	71.39	38.5
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Saturday, Aug. 16th

Means of Observations taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 5 p.m.

8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches	29.681
Temperature of Air	81.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7
Dew Point	73.0
Relative humidity of Air	0.810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9
Minimum do do	77.2
General direction of Wind	
from midnight to midnight	W. WSW
Movement of Wind do miles.	287
Fall of Rain inches.	0.02
Total fall during month	2.12
Do. do. from 1st June	59.76
Do (Mean) fall of rain on the 16th Aug.	0.05

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in
Th.	17	m 5 45	24 3	17	m 11 43	21 2
		5 84a	24 6			
F.	18	m 7 8	24 7	18	m 0 15	18 4
		6 34a	24 5		1 17a	21 2
S.	19	m 8 30	25 5	19	m 1 30	17 9
		7 54a	24 10		2 27a	20 5
S.	20	m 9 29	26 7	20	m 2 30	16 11
		9 12a	25 9		3 25a	13 4
M.	21	m 10 15	27 8	21	m 3 25	16 1
		10 6a	26 10		4 13a	18 1
Tu.	22	m 10 57	28 9	22	m 4 16	15 3
		10 58a	27 10		4 57a	16 11
W.	23	m 11 37	29 5	23	m 5 15	14 9
		11 4 8a	28 8		5 41a	5 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 17 (Thursday)	.. 6h. 2 m.	.. 7h. 6m.
,, 18 (Friday)	.. 6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 9m.
,, 19 (Saturday)	.. 6h. 19m.	.. 7h. 9m.
,, 20 (Sunday)	.. 6h. 18m.	.. 7h. 8m.
,, 21 (Monday)	.. 6h. 16m.	.. 7h. 8m.
,, 22 (Tuesday)	.. 6h. 15m.	.. 7h. 7m.
,, 23 (Wednesday)	.. 6h. 20m.	.. 7h. 6m.

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

DAILY WFATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Ambala and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hissar, Lahore and Rawalpindi. Temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore received a light fall of 0.15" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at most stations in Rajputana and at Jaipur day temperature was higher than usual.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been insignificant. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces—Raipur reports 1.78" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded there and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect and temperatur did not differ much from the average.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri Mormugao and Karwar report 0.18", 1.47" and 1.27in or rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and at Mormugao day temperature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.23" or rain, while insignificant falls are reported from a few other stations. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Peninsula and in parts of Madras. The disturbance from the Bay of Bengal has affected the weather in the north-east of the Peninsula and the east of the Central Provinces. Rain has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the Madras Coast and local in the Madras Deccan and the east Central Provinces with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.27" at Karwar, 1.47" at Mormugao and 1.78' at Raipur. Humidity is in defect and temperature was higher than usual in the north Punjab. The sea is reported as rough from Karwar.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in and about the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th August 1922.

The disturbance in the north of Bay has developed into a storm apparently of slight intensity which is only moving very slowly northwestwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Akyab, False-Point one inch; Cuttack three; Daltonganj one and a half; Gorakhpur two; Simla one; Mangalore four; Calicut one; Cochin one and a half; Mercara two and Gopalpur six.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th ..	96.6	83.8	76	..	0	0
Jask ..	98.1	86.3	79	..	0	—0.05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101.5	85.2	64	..	0.82	—3.0
Rawalpindi ..	103.7	86.1	49	..	8.62	—6.27
Lahore ..	103.8	87.4	51	..	4.84	—5.28
Hissar ..	99.9	82.2	55	..	7.25	—0.62
Ambala ..	97.0	80.6	79	..	22.20	+6.48
Delhi ..	92.0	78.2	77	..	12.14	—3.7
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	86.2	79.0	95	..	26.53	+11.91
Jhanso ..	92.4	78.4	76	..	22.18	+0.39
Cawnpore ..	89.4	77.6	88	0.15	29.63	+9.83
Allahabad ..	93.1	79.6	87	..	28.64	+6.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad ..	102.8	81.2	71	..	0	—1.93
Karachi ..	84.2	79.6	93	..	0.20	—5.40
Ajmer ..	89.8	77.4	72	..	8.22	—4.24
Jaipur' ..	96.5	77.3	60	..	10.79	—3.25
Kotah ..	92.0	76.4	63	..	14.47	+2.01
Mount Abu ..	71.0	64.4	92	0.09	25.48	—13.91
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	90.0	75.7	69	..	4.62	—5.10
Dwarka ..	86.1	79.9	80	..	4.36	—5.80
Veraval ..	81.8	79.1	84	..	4.80	—7.91
Rajkot ..	90.3	74.5	77	..	7.02	—11.79
Bhavnagar Para ..	90.6	76.8	80	..	9.20	—5.8
Surat ..	85.2	76.2	88	0.02	23.42	—0.75
Ahmedabad ..	..	77.8	85	0.07	20.91	—1.6
Deesa ..	90.7	75.0	73	..	17.4	+1.43
Neemuch ..	86.1	71.9	74	..	22.93	+9.07
Indore ..	88.6	69.4	64	..	18.30	—1.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	87.8	75.1	76	..	33.02	—2.63
Saugor ..	88.2	72.2	79	..	31.6	—2.9
Hoasngabad ..	88.5	71.0	88	..	33.96	—6.27
Khandwa ..	87.8	69.5	75	..	8.16	—9.59
Akola ..	90.7	73.5	74	..	23.31	+4.33
Amroto' ..	87.4	71.2	70	..	19.14	—3.30
Nagpur ..	90.0	77.4	65	..	19.99	—6.3
Chanda ..	88.4	75.4	67	..	26.99	—4.63
Raipur ..	89.9	73.1	87	1.78	30.6	—1.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.9	6.4	85	0.05	69.8	+7.47
Ratnagiri ..	82.1	75.5	79	0.18	54.05	+3.65
Mormugao ..	75.4	76.8	90	1.47	75.64	+2.93
Karwar ..	80.0	74.0	90	1.27	75.0	—1.42
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	74.8	71.5	71	..	8.33	—2.66
Ahmednagar ..	83.4	69.9	81	..	7.01	—1.67
Poona ..	79.1	69.1	89	0.09	11.66	—3.41
Sholapur ..	89.2	72.2	72	..	11.57	—0.07
Bijapur' ..	86.7	70.2	87	..	4.43	—2.71
Belgaum' ..	71.7	69.7	91	0.23	32.48	+0.26
Aurangabad' ..	86.9	68.4	83	0.03	15.9	+0.83
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.6	75.4	65	..	12.51	—9.5
Hyderabad ..	85.1	74.2	72	0.02	7.41	—7.48
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	89.1	78.8	94	0.75	96.3	+8.08
Calicut ..	89.6	73.8	92	0.10	80.22	+13.15
Cochin ..	81.8	75.3	88	0.99	66.24	+6.59
Colombo ..	85.3	78.7	83	..	13.42	—1.87
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	86.3	73.5	80	0.30	9.77	—4.84
Bellary ..	89.0	72.7	78	0.21	9.08	—4.12
Cuddapah ..	92.4	74.9	65	..	5.46	—4.58
Madras ..	96.1	76.6	71	0.13	6.22	—1.51
Bangalore ..	84.1	66.0	86	..	7.12	—2.77
Coimbatore ..	89.2	70.9	80	..	3.45	—0.39
Trichinopoly ..	93.4	78.2	88	..	1.80	—2.38
Negapatam ..	96.8	77.3	74	0.20	4.90	—0.29

KRISHNA JAYANTI AT GHATKOPAR.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, a public meeting was held in the morning on Tuesday when lectures were delivered on "Krishna and National Regeneration." Mr. B. N. Motiwalla presided. Mr. Jasvant Mehta read the following message from Shrimati Sarojini Naidu:—

"On the birthday anniversary of the Divine Child, who in His manhood taught the gospel of the Bhagvat Gita, it is our sacred duty to worship Him with the flowers of devotion and the Arthi of noble deeds for the salvation of India."

Mr. Govindji Vassanji said that the time they were passing through resembled, that at the birth of Krishna. Now, as then, there was a struggle going on between power on one hand and liberty on the other. The first thing Krishna did in life, was the establishment of freedom, and for that He had to be born in jail. Mr. Govindji then narrated his jail experiences and declared that jail life had made him stronger in his faith for the future of India, and stronger in his capacity to endure any amount of sufferings for India. The President delivered a learned lecture on the life and teachings of Shri Krishna. Krishna had, from his birth, espoused the cause of the weak and the oppressed. From his life, it could be seen, that truth always succeeded in the end. The gospel of Gita was a profound and sublime gift to humanity.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending August 15:—

Rainfall of the week was generally light and partial and more is badly needed in parts of North Gujarat, East Deccan and Bijapur. Sowing and transplantation generally continue. Germanated crops are generally thriving except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. In Sind there was no rain and more is badly needed in parts depending on it. The water in canals is decreasing. Sowing and transplantation were, however, in progress. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains have remained almost stationary.

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by

P. DURAISWAMI AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court,

Legal Adviser to the Corporation of Madras, Author of Law of Municipal Corporations in British India, &c.

PRICE Rs. 10/- to those who register their orders before the 1st August, 1922 and Rs. 12/- to others.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17.

S S Kashgar, Smith Yokohama.
S S Hindoo, Raywells, Hull.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 17.

S S Borderer, Evans, Karachi.

S S Kashgar:—The P and O S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Kashgar, 5538 tons, Captain G S Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3166 tons, Captain E Raywells, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Borderer:—The K N Co's steamer Borderer, 2835 tons, Captain D O Evans, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 17.

S S Kashgar for London:—1 package Indian mangoes preserved, Grindlay and Co; 15 bales goat skins tanned, R M Kooka; 2 parcels chutney, Sa C Dinshaw; 1 package woollen rugs, Coutts and Co; 10 bales goat skin, 15 bales cow hide, H B Rawji and Co; 108 cwts gum Arabic, A H Mundya; 300 cwts kismiss, M Jaferbhoy; 158 cwts turmeric, S Rawji; 200 cwts cuttle fish, S H Joshi and Co; 12 cwts groundnut oil cake, T Morrison and Co Ltd; 200 cwts dill seed, J Paramanand and Co; 2 boxes thymene, 3 packages Indian carpet, 3 packages bear skin and head, 1 package silverware, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd; 3 bales jackal skin raw, M A M D S Kapur.

S S Kashgar for Marseilles:—4 cases tea, 1 case polo stick, K King and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, The Asian Transit Co.

S S Kashgar for New York:—117 bundles dry chillies, S Gundhan and Sons.

S S Compania for Hull:—3000 cwts castor seed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—4 bales East African cotton, A M Mehta and Co; 110 bales Indian cotton, G V Sanke; 162 bales Indian raw wool, 46 bales Indian goat hair, M Nissim; 16000 cwts kurdi seed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 3 bales Indian cotton, The C I S W and Mfg Co Ltd; 1998 cwts Mauritius sugar, C Lalubhai; 2000 cwts kurdi seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 60 bales Indian wool raw, H Balkisandas; 31 bales Indian wool raw, The A S Corp Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 38 cwts 12 cwts gum kathira, D M Ruston; 2000 cwts castor seed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 5000 cwts castor seed, 1200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales Indian cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 9000 cwts castor seed, 3000 cwts linseed, 4300 cwts mourseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—1000 cwts linseed oil cake, Indian General Trading Co; 2 packages porcelain, T Cook and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Den of Airlic for Genoa:—28 cwts gum kathira, M H Dehdasti; 250 tons old iron scraps, K M Nathoo; 7200 cwts linseed, bold, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Algie for New York:—75 cwts gum asafoetida, E Virjee and Co.

S S Mantola for Hamburg:—1000 cwts myrabollams crushed, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 cwts Indian zedoory roots, R Jivandas; 5200 cwts mowraseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S China for London:—2504 cwts Indian bonemeal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—175 cwts gum googal, E S Abdulkayum; 1 case woollen piecegoods, H Adam and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—1 bale Indian mush skin, 1 bale Indian mush skin spotted 1 bale gidar skin, Grindlay and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 17.

S S Awa Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—1 case tooth comos, 14 cases buttons, 1 case paper clip, 2 cases crocket hooks, 2 cases lead pistol, 5 cases asbesto yarn, 5 cases horn combs, 2 cases spoons, 1 case spectacies, 55 cases porcelainware, 13 cases cotton hosiery goods, 1 case enamelledware, 2 cases snuffies, 320 cases brass circles, 5 cases brass dyclets, 116 bales grey cotton shirting, 100 bales grey cotton drill, 370 bales cotton yarn, 11 cases glass bottles, 7 cases glass beads, 400 cases glass bangles, 68 cases red shirting, 5 cases 15 bales scarlet sheeting, 326 bales cotton shirting, 865 bales cotton sheeting, 19 cases agate buttons, 540 cases safety matches, 24 cases non P matches, 70 cases toys, 15 cases shell button, 50 cases spun silk yarn, 110 cases glassware, 36 cases tinware, 290 bags sago flour, 1 case brass button, 30 cases celluloid bangles, 2 cases celluloid ware, 5 cases celluloid goods, 3 cases celluloid mirror, 5 cases glass tubes, 40 cases stationery, 2 cases shirt button, 7 cases clips, 14 cases metalware, 25 cases hosiery stocking, 40 cases hosiery shirts, 5 cases hosiery socks. 2 cases hosiery caps, 19 cases hosiery monkey caps, 50 cases sulphur matches, 2 bales cotton ducks, 2 cases arm bands, 5 cases tin mirror, 20 cases refined camphor, 10 cases caunoos hose, 10 cases lead whistle, 6 cases rubber balls, 35 cases rubber goods, 5 cases cotton bed cover, 4 cases lacurred ware, 20 cases cotton drill, 6 cases cotton zephyrs, 150 bales cotton shirting, 6 cases sack suspender, 6 cases penholder, 1 case nickel pencil holder, 38 cases hair dyes, 20 bags white pepper, 3 cases aluminiumware, 36 cases silk goods, 2 cases silk and cotton goods, 1 case silk piecegoods, 150 bags sugar candy, 45 bags coffee, 1 case silverware, 800 cases 250 bundles 100 packages casia, 16 cases paper, 63 cases tea.

FIRST DASTOOR MEHERJIRANA'S ANNIVERSARY.

The 331st anniversary of the First Dastoor Meherjirana of Navsari was celebrated on Sunday last, at Navsari Surat and Bombay with Baj and Jashan ceremonies.

At Navsari the gathering was held at Kaus Tata Bag, in the Khoorshedwadi, where after the ceremonies dinner followed in which about 750 persons participated.

In Bombay a gathering was held at the Allbless Bag where after the ceremonies, covers were laid for about 300 persons.

The late Dastur Meherjirana, it will be worth while to record, had visited the Durbar of the great Mogul Emperor, Akbar the Great, and explained to him the significance and potentialities of the Navjot ceremony and expounded to him the doctrines and tenets of Zoroastrianism. The Emperor was much pleased and gave away large tracts of land as "inam", which estates are even now held by the descandants of the great Dastur.

DEATH OF MR. N. F. BILLIMORIA.

Mr. Nasserwanji Framji Billimoria, ex-Editor of "Cherag", died at Billimora on Tuesday. Mr. Billimoria was a staunch Theosophist and a humanitarian and wrote much to propagate his views, in the columns of "Cherag" for many years. He was the author of several publications.

An Amareli message says. On the auspicious day of the Janmashtami an influential gathering of the leading citizens, officers, pleaders and Kapoles was held in the Kapole Balashram Hall to lay the foundation stone of the Gymnasium shed for the Kapole boarders.

The Convocation of the Madras University was held on Wednesday evening, H. E. the Governor, the Chancellor of the University, presiding. Rev. M. Meston, acting Principal, Madras Christian College, addressed the graduates of the year.

Opinions of the Day.

Economy Run Mad.

"The Bengalee".—The Bombay Corporation has passed, without a single dissentient voice, a motion proposed by Mr. P. C. Sethna demanding an explanation from Government as to the circumstances which led to the sending away of patients from the indoor wards of the hospitals attached to the local Medical College. We cannot understand how the Government forswears its obligation to maintain the hospitals in a state of efficiency as demanded by the requirements of a growing population. To reduce the number of indoor patients from four hundred to eighty is to begin retrenchment at the wrong end, especially when it is remembered that more and more patients belonging to the poorer classes are clamouring for accommodation. There are various departments of Government where the policy of retrenchment may be advantageously put in operation, and the scissors may be applied with good results but hospitals for the relief of human suffering must not be allowed to be interfered with under any circumstances. To reduce, in the name of economy, the accommodation and the necessary equipments for a large number of patients who would otherwise die for want of medical relief, is economy run mad.

A Fruit of Dyarchy.

"Swaraj".—The callousness of the act is beyond comparison but the agents of this piece of inhumanity were, as surely as their victims, in the grip of sinister circumstances which were bound to operate with deadly effect in the fulness of time. With the bulk of the national revenues conserved and ear-marked for the permanent up-keep of superfluous burdens, the margin of available surplus for public good is bound to narrow down to the point of nothingness. In the ordering of the Governmental system thrift has gone; and the luxury of Dyarchy has had to be paid for by starving the very initiative for public weal in the arid departments of the Government. The reforms have had ample time to bear their peculiar fruit, and it is a bitter fruit that the tree of Dyarchy has borne. Mr. Paranjpye may disclaim all responsibility, but then why does he not get those who are responsible dismissed from their posts? The Claims of the Serice, we presume.

The Moderate Mind.

The "Independent".—We wonder whether the Liberal politicians are still under the foolish impression that their effusions in the press and in their purda conferences are going to affect the course of British policy so nicely outlined by England's frank Premier. If Reuter's Agency does not record the effusions of a Lucknow barrister and other Moderate wobblers with the same faithfulness and want of a sense of proportion as the Associated Press, they stand in grave danger of not reaching Downing Street. But the Liberals, experienced in the fine art of cabling eloquent protestations, can easily set apart a part of their ill-gotten gold—any earning by co-operation at the expense of the country and against the wish of the people orpressed through the Congress is ill-gotten—for the express purpose of loading the cabbles with their weighty "resolutizing." That is, of couse, on condition that they have the same courage to shout against Mr. Lloyd George as they shouted against a Civilian governor.

Sir H. Butler.

"New Times".—The timelimit of 5 years for the Governor was fixed because it was intended to send fresh men to India and, thereby, give India the benefit of administration by men supposed to be free from the prejudice of officials in Indian Services. Why is Sir Harcourt Butler not given leave to retire after his long service? Is it because he is anxious to remain in India, inspite of the unfavourable atmosphere created by the reforms? Or, is it because the Imperial Government, having found him quite successful in fighting non-cooperation in U. P. wants to ultilise his tried 'abilty' in Burma at this juncture when the Burmeans are considering if they should not non-cooperate with the Burmese reforms recently sanctioned by the Home Government?

The Punjab Reparations.

The "Swarajya".—The problem of Punjab—the reparations—that has again been discussed in the Local Council raises an interesting question. It is not only just but absolutely necessary that those who have suffered as a consequence of the action either of the mob or the Government should get ample reparation. But the question is as to who should pay. If as a result of an atavastic relapse into savagery, the Agents of the British Government shoot down poor Indians, is the reparation for that act also to be made by the Indian tax-payer? The German authorities, we are told, committed unspeakable atrocities in Belgium which were in their inhumanity almost comparable to the Dyerian manifestations in the Punjab. But it seems that the just reparations made to the victims in Belgium are not paid out of the Belgian tax-payer's pocket but from the German exchequer. The legal theory by which the inhumanities of Dyer and Johnson are paid for by the Indian tax-payer is certainly peculiar. We want those unfortunate victims to get compensation but it should come from the pocket of the British tax-payer who after all is responsible for the actions of his agents in India.

Mrs. Besant's Disillusionment.

"A. B. Patrika".—In the course of a lengthy comment in "New India" on the Premier's speech in connection with the recent I. C. S. debate in the House of Commons Dr. Annie Besant writes:—

We had taken the Cabinet declaration, as to "the goal of British policy in India," as being true, and the I.C.S., had fallen into the same blunder. But Mr. Lloyd George smiles at them with a knowing wink, and says: "My dear friends, this was all my strategy to keep India quiet during the war. There is no 'goal.' Be comforted, all this is only an experiment. These changes must be treated as an experiment. We have to see whether our system suits India. 'Wait and see,' as my predecessor said, and trust to me to see you through."

Dr. Besant reads in Mr. Lloyd George's speech the following "message" to India:—

"You may co-operate with us for generations to come, but you shall not rule your own land."

The Congress read the above message, even before the Reforms were inaugurated, in the speech of Lord Chelmsford in the Legislative Council in the course of which His Lordship laid it down:—"I will merely add that the Government of India will always regard this question of the fair treatment of the Services as one of the cardinal tests by which our great experiment will be judged."

Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillay, Secretary, Madras Legislative Council who was deputed to England to study parliamentary procedure has returned to Madras.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	11 82+1
September	...
Oct.	11 60—3
November	...
December	...
January	11 44—3
Febraary	...
March	11 42—1
April	...
May	...
June	...
July	...

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Jan. 16 55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,500
,, Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	...
,, ,, ,, Oct.	20 56+36
,, ,, ,, Dec.	20 60+38
,, ,, ,, Jan.	20 47+35
,, ,, ,, Mar	20 50+34
pot Cotton, at New York	20 85+35
,, at New Orleans	20 50
,, futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 11+31
,, ,, at New Orleans Jan.	20 01+39
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 15/16
Demand Bills	...
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 16th.

Oct.	20 70+14
Dec	20 72+12
Futures at New York,	
Jan	20 60×13
May	20 62+12

Liverpool, Aug. 16th

Oct,	11 69+3
Dec.	11 55+8
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Mar,	11 52+9
May.	11 45+10

London, Aug. 16th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 17.

To-day Reuter reported 14 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning to Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 462 and advanced till Rs. 464¼ on buying by a Indore operator. After fluctuating within a range of a rupee and a half the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 462½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 462½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 464 and advanced to Rs. 466 on buying by a Marwari operator closing at Rs. 464½. While Broach July-August was quoted Rs. 505/6 nominally. Fine M G Oomra September opened at Rs. 444½ and eased to Rs. 438 on selling by a Indore operator. It then advanced to Rs. 439½ on buying by a Marwari Shroff, which price remained at 4 p.m. F M G Oomra December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 414 there being practically no business in this and Broach July/August contracts. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 340 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

The tenders for the month are as follows:—

F G M G Broach July-August 73,000 bales up-to-date.

Good M G Southerns July-August 1,700 bales

The recent advance in New York was due to large American consumption of 459,000 bales for the month of July, and settlement of coal strike in America, also on unfavourable weekly Government weather report. It looks as if the market may go still higher.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. F. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 17th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	464 1/2
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	502
,, ,, Bengal	Dec. Jan.	342
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	414
,, ,,	Sept.	436 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.	493

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 17th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	462
Fully Good Broach	July/August	505
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.	340
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	414
,, ,,	Sept.	439
Southerns	July/Augt	495

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17th.

Description,	Super	Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	...	...	375	355	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	480	440	425	...	...
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	500	480	465	...	...
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	480	460	445	...	...
M. G. Broach	...	...	520	510	500
Southerns	...	...	...	515	505

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th August 1922.

Cotton	2188 Bs
Wheat	2489 Cwts.
Linseed	4220 ,,
Rape, etc	176 ,,
Gingellyseed	3 ,,
Poppyseed	417 ,,
Groundnuts	1412 ,,
Castorseed	2720 ,,
Rice	1948 ,,
Myrabollams	1199 ,,
Cottonseed	5965 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	733 ,,
Juwar	13 ,,
Masur	74 ,,
Barley	Nil
Bajra	3974 ,,
Coal	3734 Tons

COTTON STATISTICS.

Aug. 16

August, 1922 ..... a

Receipts for the bi-week from 11th August to 14th August 1922, 1922—6.291 bales; 1921—17,281 bales.

Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 14th August 1922, 1922—3.434.187 bales; 1921—2.821.536 bales.

Shipments for the bi-week from 11th August to 14th August 1922, Europe, 1922—8.563 bales; 1921—3.800 bales.

China, Japan and Coast ports 1922—27.578 bales; 1921—49.087 bales.

Total 1922—36.141 bales; 1921—52.887 bales.

Total shipments from 1st September 1921 to 14th August 1922.

Europe 1922—6.29.913 bales; 1921—4.65,367 bales.

China, Japan and Coast ports 1922—1.925.746 bales; 1921—1.348.256 bales.

Total 1922—2.555.659 bales; 1921—1.813.623 bales.

Afloat in harbour, Europe 1922—4541 bales; 1921—10 836 bales.

Afloat in China, Japan and coast ports 1922—9.496 bales; 1921—14.819 bales.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 27/32
For Demand	366
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	299
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-11.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-12.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-13
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 91.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 91-4.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 91-3.

EXCHANGE.

B C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3, 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 21/32.
Banks buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 11/16.
Bank buying D. D., 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 361.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs. 381.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 371.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 269.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 179½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 343½.
London Gold ready, sh. 92-3.
London Silver ready, d. 35.
London Silver forward, d. 35.
Tone of Silver—
Steady but uncertain, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUNDS STERLING.

American Exchange, sh. 4.47¾.
French Exchange, Frcs. 56.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 59.20.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 98.20.
German Exchange, Mrks. 4500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market opened weak but closed steady with speculative demand for David and Currimbhoy Mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

N. C. FERNANDES AUG. 17

BANKS.

Imperial 1357/8xd, India 116xd, Central 36/12, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 320n, Apollo 80xd, Birla Mills 87/8, By. Cotton 1110xd, By. Dyeing 1425, Bradbury 1030xd, Century 780, Cent. India 5005, Colaba Land 2290, Coorla 265xd, Crescent 515xd, Currimbhoy 2060xd, David 1860, E. D. Sassoon 5, Edw. Sassoon 520, Elphinstone 146/4, Fazulbhoy 1340, Finlay 1000, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 625/4, Jamshed Mfg. 450, Kastoorchand 860xd., Kohinoor 2740, Khatao 530, Laxmi Cotton 5725, Madhowji 475/8, Mathuradas 800, M. Petit 4800, Meyer Sassoon 315, Morarji 7200, New Great 852/8, New City 725, Pabani 825 Pearls 1012/8, Phoenix 855xd, Planet 250, Shapurji 312/8, Simplex 747/8, Standard 2575, Swan 1170xd, Swadeshi 5000, Tata Mill 1175xd, and Vishnu Cotton 2475.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 515, B. Burma 520xd, B. Burma N. I 146/4 By. Burma pet 7/8xd, B. Tram 020 xdnuq Cement 40, B. Steam 128/12xd, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord. 240, Katni Defd. 1210xd. New India 19/8, Shivarajapur 30/8, Tata Iron Ord 50, Tata Iron Defd 170, Tata Iron N. Ord 45, Tata Iron N. Defd. 140, Tata Hydro 835, Tata Oil 42/8, Scindia Steam 7/4.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

DIAMOND SPG. AND WG. CO. LTD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, when Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw presided. The Directors' annual report together with balance sheet was approved and adopted. In the course of the report, it was stated:—

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting to you their Third Report together with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1922, showing a net profit of Rs. 9,07,561-5-8, including the balance brought over from last year's account. The Directors have decided to write off the following sums:—Rs. 2,000 for Furniture, Rs. 206 for Brokerage on shares. Total Rs. 2,206-0-0.

After deducting these, there remains the balance of Rs. 9,05,355-5-8 which your Directors recommend to dispose of in the following manner:—Dividend on 34,000 Ordinary Shares (Rs. 75 paid up) at the rate of Rs. 4-8 per share, free of Income Tax, Rs. 1,53,000; Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (at Rs. 5-4 per share) on the paid up amount of 17,000 Preference Shares, Free of Income Tax, Rs. 89,250; Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 45,000; Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 1,60,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,00,000; Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax, Rs. 2,25,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 12,000; Dividend Equilisation Fund, Rs. 20,000; to carry forward, Rs. 1,105-5-8. Total Rs. 9,05,355-5-8.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

The Directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1922, states as follows:—

Fire Department.—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 58,36,271-6-1 being an increase of Rs. 43,83,261-14-3 as compared with the previous year, and the net claims, paid and outstanding, to Rs. 22,07,828-6-4.

Marine Department.—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 13,15,003-0-10 being an increase of Rs. 12,18,231-8-2 as compared with the previous year, and the net claims, paid and outstanding, to Rs. 5,00,522-15-4.

Accident Department.—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 1,01,214-0-11, being an increase of Rs. 78,783-7-11 as compared with the previous year, and the claims paid and outstanding, to Rs. 21,257-10-8.

Profit and Loss.—Interest, plus Transfer Fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,71,130-0-2 and Rs. 35,634-4-4 has been transferred from Marine and Accident Revenue Accounts.

Expenses not charged to other accounts, including the Company's contribution to Staff Provident Fund, amounted to Rs. 3,51,162-9-0.

After providing for expenses, Depreciation and Income Tax, etc., transferring a sum of Rs. 1,46,351-12-6 to the Fire Revenue Account for the purpose of increasing the Additional Reserve, the surplus on the year's operation amounted to Rs. 2,00,400-13-8.

The addition of balance brought forward from last year brings the surplus to Rs. 4,07,963-5-3 which the Directors recommend shall be dealt with as follows:—Share Brokerage, balance to date fully written off, Rs. 810; Reserve for fluctuation of Exchange, Rs. 1,50,000; Reserve for bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 1,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 2,56,153-5-3 to be carried forward to next account.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of India was held on Thursday afternoon at the Head Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, when Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy was voted to the chair. The Chairman, at the outset, called upon Sir Robert Aitkin, one of the Managing Governors of the Bank, to read out the annual report, and the statement of affairs of the Bank up to the 30th June, 1922, and the report of the auditors, which have already been published in the "Bombay Chronicle."

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 63,52,241-13-2 which, with Rs. 12,74,493-14-5 brought forward from the half-year ended 31st December, 1921, made a total of Rs. 76, 26,735-11-7.

The Chairman moved for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas seconded the resolution.

Mr. C. A. Chauhan, a shareholder, said he did not understand how the expenditure of the Bank was exorbitant. With regard to that matter he had written to the authorities of the Bank for explanation, but they did not care to reply to the speaker. They were told that the two Governors were appointed to manage the affairs of the Bank on fat salaries, but would it not be advisable, he asked, in the interests of the Bank to appoint only one Governor instead of two? "Will that", he asked, "be not a great saving to the Bank"? He did not see the necessity of appointing two Governors of the Bank in view of the financial stringency. He hoped that his suggestion would be carried out. He, further, wanted to know how many Indians, at present, were appointed to high-salaried posts in the Bank and whether they were treated on terms of equality with the Europeans. They should have these informations, because of the fact that the public had great interest in the management of the Bank. He wanted to know from the authorities of the Bank how they had spent four lakhs of rupees by way of miscellaneous expenses. The shareholders of the Bank did not want exorbitant expenses to be made in that way.

Another shareholder desired to know why large sums of money were reserved for Pension and Reserve funds. These funds, to his mind, were exorbitant and more than necessary. The income of the Bank was more than the expenditure. Where was the necessity for them to allot large sums of money to Pension funds, the speaker asked. That was not fair to the shareholders of the Bank. Last year the Chairman of the Bank gave a long speech explaining the position of the Bank, and he did not understand why that procedure was not adopted by the present Chairman. All that the shareholders desired to know was the financial position of the Bank which should be explained to the shareholders by the Chairman. The speaker requested the Governors of the Bank to force the hands of Government in connection with their Gold Reserve Surplus. He did not understand why the expenses of the Bank were increasing every year.

The Chairman then called upon Sir Robert Aitkin to explain the position of the Bank.

POSITION OF THE BANK.

Sir Robert Aitkin said that the increase in expenditure of the Bank was due to the increase in staff. They had orders from Government to open several branches in India. Their charges as compared with those of various other Banks were much less. With regard to the Pension Funds, the speaker said that the old Pension Funds were not opened to the new Bank and, therefore, they had to provide a large sum of money for the new Pension Fund. They had to provide pension for the staff.

As regards the employment of Indians on high-salaried posts, the speaker said that the Bank was adopting a very good policy. Several Indians had been appointed to high-salaried posts ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. He could not, however, say how many Indians in the Bank were getting, at present, more than Rs. 500 as their salaries.

The Chairman, next, put the adoption of the annual report to the vote, and it was declared carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Kharas, Messrs. Dugald McKechnie, S. B. Billimoria and Ian S. Fraser were appointed as Auditors of the Bank for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

ENQUIRY BY "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" REPRESENTATIVE.

Lala Hans Raj, a non-cooperating Barrister of Jullundhur, has sent an account of the visit of the representative of the "Manchester Guardian," to a local Urdu Daily, "the Pratap." The account is interesting and no apology is needed for its reproduction in an English Daily. Mr. Hans Raj writes:—

Mr. J. T. Gawin, representative of the British paper, the "Manchester Guardian," accompanied by me went to the village of Khurapur in the Jullundhur district, where I was going to make an inquiry into the question of the imposition of punitive police. Mr. Gawin is a retired Civil Service gentleman and now has come out to India on behalf of the above-named paper to inquire into the present condition of this country. The village Khurdpur is situated on the edge of a road and at a distance of one mile from the police station of Adampur. It is mainly a Sikh village with a population of about one thousand people. We have come to know that there was no case of dacoity, theft or murder, nor were the inhabitants of this village guilty of crimes in the locality. From the year 1907 a religious Diwan (gathering is held here with the result that the general moral character of the inhabitants has greatly improved. There is no wine shop in this village and the members of the Akali Jatha abound in numbers. The village has got a Congress Committee and a Panchayat. Last year two political Diwans (conferences) were held but no arrest was made on the speeches delivered on those occasions, and there was no conviction. One man, Bhai Jogindar Singh, was convicted under 124-A for delivering a lecture somewhere outside the village. He adduced no defence and cross-examined none. Five other Sikh gentlemen were prosecuted and out of them one engaged a pleader, and all the five were acquitted. A large number of men of this place are in military service and some of them are occupying high ranks. The number of pensioners is also large.

Mr. Gawin in a gathering of about 200 men who had collected to express their ideas about the punitive police, asked the following questions through me. Before putting his questions Mr. Gawin addressing the gathering said that he was neither a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi nor a servant of the Government and that he had come there to make an independent inquiry amongst the people. Then the following questions were put and answered:—

Q.—In Great Britain the general public thinks that there is perfect friendliness between the British and the Sikhs and the latter have got no complaint against the former; Queen Victoria herself used to keep one Sikh Sardar as her body-guard.

A.—(One of the villagers replied thus):—(1) The Canadian deputation laid its grievances before the Goernments of Ottawa, England, and India, but no Englishman extended his helping hand; (2) the passengers of the Kamagata Maru ship were brutally treated; (3) the Sikhs were desirous of taking over the management of the Durbar Sahib in their own hands, but the Government never paid heed to their request; (4) nor was the management of the Khalsa College given to us; (5) the permission to use "kirpans" is given to us simply outwardly and we know quite well how many of our men have been arrested; (6) the Rakabganj incident (at Delhi) mitigated all our hopes. These are our special grievances, besides these we share the troubles of all our countrymen in common.

SWARAJ.

Q.—What kind of Swaraj do you want?

A.—We want that Swaraj in which the voice of the public is heard and it has the right of appointing as well as of dismissing its servants.

Q.—Will the Sikhs, Mahomedans and Hindus desire to send up their separate representatives?

A.—No. We will send the best men from our midst irrespective of the fact that they are Sikhs, Muslims or Hindus. Any one who does not go according to our expressed opinions would be recalled.

Q.—Will not the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs fight among themselves should the English go away from here?

A.—Your question is wrong, we have been living here quite pleasantly before also, why should we fight now?

Q.—Enthusiastic as you are, what would you do, if the police were to come for arresting somebody?

A.—We will most gladly hand him over to the police. (One man said) Why should we be sorry for going to the Jail? The whole of India is in jail now. Where the opinion of a man is not cared for and he has to go by the will of others, that place is Jail, and thus the whole of India is a Jail.

Q.—Do you take the British to be your enemies?

A.—We cherih no ill-will to any one. They are our brethren, we want them to stay here as such.

Q.—Should Afghanistan invade India would you welcome her to your country?

A.—No. They are foreigners to us like the British, we will fight against them.

After this Mr. Gawin put some questions to some of the military men.

Q.—Why did you join the Congress?

A.—It is the Government which has taught us that it is right to join the Congress, for when our deputation waited upon Lord Chelmsford, his Excellency told us that we were not mentioned in the Lucknow compact and therefore we could not be given those rights which were given to Muslims in Behar and Orissa. Thus we realised that it was necessary for us to go to the Congress.

Note.—Such-like questions were put by the visitor to old men from whom he elicited these replies.

Q.—Do you read newspapers?

A.—Yes! We get some newspapers and read them with great interest.

NAVASARI NOTES.

A VICTIM OF THE BARODA PRESS ACT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, August 11.

In my last letter I mentioned about the notice issued by Mr. Satyavrat Mukerjee, the Suba of Navsari, against the editor of the "Navsari Patrika", a popular local weekly. The article which has so much frightened the State bureaucracy—and a State bureaucracy is perhaps worse than the Indian bureaucracy in its fears and frights and in its conjuring up ridiculous bogeys that can only be created by imagination—is "A Gaekwadi Dewan knighted by the Indian Government" published on the 9th July. The Suba demanded the reasons why the editor should not be prosecuted. The proprietor and editor of the newspaper in reply assured the Suba of his *bona-fides*, denied the allegation that he had disregarded the limits of the law and further expressed his willingness to withdraw the said article and to publish a due explanation for the same just to prove his honest intentions. In spite of such a reasonable reply the Suba asked him to submit a written apology which the latter refused to do on the grounds that he was guilty of no crime. Owing to this refusal the case was continued and the Suba gave a written judgment on the 10th instant by which the sum of Rs. 100 out of Rs. 500 security was declared to have been forfeited and the publishing of the "Navsari Patrika" has been prohibited for the next two months. The judgment has caused great resentment among the reading public of Navsari in view of the facts that the tone of the paper throughout its career of 18 years has been very moderate, and that the article in question is moderate though very outspoken and, last but not the least, that the reply of the proprietor and editor is quite reasonable and sufficient to establish his honest intentions and leaves no scope at all for such a curious judgment.

PARSI-HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

The Bakri Id procession this year looked very lively and pompous. A very striking and unprecedented feature of the Bakri Id Day was the closing of the local cloth-market in which Hindoos and Parsees joyfully participated. From the point of view of National unity this is undoubtedly a very significant and important move.

The Kadi and Amreli Prants of the Baroda State have been of late infested by very audacious robbers and criminal gangs. Dacoity, loot, murder and arson are quite a common affair in these Prants since last few months. The police authorities are are undoubtedly very active in pursuit of these dacoits, but they are very dexterously out-manoeuvred by these adroit criminals. For suppressing this regime of anarchy in the far away tracts of the State policemen are being recruited from every Prant. Navsari is fortunately free from the inroads of these brutal gangs; nonetheless it has whole-heartedly answered the call of duty by sending men for rooting out anarchy in sister Prants.

MUNICIPAL MISMANAGEMENT.

I have written ere this regarding the Municipal mismanagement, yet little has been done to improve the situation. Wretched roads, most scanty and dim lighting and poor sanitation are a disgrace to the town. The Corporators with a few exceptions either take little interest in their work. At the time of the election of the Chairman four persons refused to take up the responsibilities attached to the post and consequently the man getting the least number of votes got in!

Owing to some misunderstanding Sergeant-Major Gelletly, the popular instructor of the company of the Second Parsee Battalion, which includes Navsari, Bulsar and Surat, has been transferred to Bombay. This transfer has been regarded by the volunteers as an injustice, to him and consequently the volunteers are thinking of not attending a single parade unless due justice is meted out to the Sergeant-Major. From the point of view of efficiency, Sergeant-Major Gelletly's presence in Navsari is needed to infuse zeal and discipline in a newly-formed unit. It is highly desirable that the misunderstanding be cleared without any delay.

C. P. RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

Giving evidence before the Slocock Retrenchment Committee Mr. H. R. Crosthwaite, Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Director of Industries, said that unless India was to be an independent collection of countries united by some loose federal bond of common interest, complete Indianisation of services appeared to be outside the scope of practical politics. It could not be assumed that because a man was a "native of India" he had any natural claim to be employed in public services in any part of India. He agreed that the existing cadre of Imperial services should be revised and that when revised they should not include Indians. The Imperial Services should include only such Englishmen as the Secretary of State might recruit for services in India. Other services should be (a) Upper Provincial Services and (b) lower Provincial Services.

Replying to Mr. Mahajani, the witness said that if India was going to remain a member of the British Empire, he thought time was very distant when she could have complete Indianisation of Services, so distant, in fact, as not to be within the scope of present practical politics. India consisted of people of many races and very often people of one Province were foreigners to another Province. India was a collection of countries and an Indian, he thought, could not put forward a claim different in kind to that of an Englishman to employment in every part of India.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, EXAMINED.

Mr. C. J. Irwin, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, in replying to Mr. Slocock said that as a general rule he was in favour of recruitment of Britishers only in London and of Indians in India on a provincial basis. He wanted a system of selection to prevent swamping of the whole service by one class. The witness said that it was stated in papers that it was difficult to recruit Britishers for the I.C.S. He thought that it was due partly to insufficient pay and partly to want of confidence in the future. He said that recent increments did not substantially increase the pay of civilians, who had got nothing but an undeserved odium. He would prefer actual expenses being paid for touring instead of travelling allowances.

PROOF! of Zam-Buk's Wonderful Healing in WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, RINGWORM, etc.

Every post brings further tribute to the marvellous healing powers of Zam-Buk. All classes in India, Burmah and Siam, daily prove this precious balm indispensable in a hundred emergencies.

For all your skin troubles—injury or disease—Zam-Buk is the swift magical remedy.

DOCTOR'S PRAISE. Dr. A. Mittra, Maheshpur Ch. Dispy, Jessore Dist., India, says:—"I have found Zam-Buk highly efficacious in wounds. Also in cases of malignant skin disease it acts like a charm. I strongly recommend Zam-Buk amongst patients."

LEG ULCERS. Mr. Frank Scudamore, the famous London War Correspondent, writes:—"A simple scratch developed into chronic blood-poisoning. Inflammation and swelling set in and my left leg was full of ulcerated sores. Within a week Zam-Buk dispelled all pain and inflammation, purified the sores and started the skin-renewal process. It soon made a sound man of me."

SCALP SORES. Mr. N. G. Parkwight, 42, Dharamtalla St. Calcutta, writes:—"My brother's head was simply covered with eczema. When treatment at two different hospitals had failed, my mother decided to treat the boy with Zam-Buk. There soon was a great improvement, and in a fortnight his scalp was cleared of all disease."

BAD FEET. Mr. J. L. Annerean, Guard, E.I. Railway, Dinapore, R.S., says:—"My feet were one solid mass of soreness and blisters until a friend recommended Zam-Buk. This soon ended the smarting irritation and pain. I used Zam-Buk until every sore place healed with strong new skin."

BITES & STINGS. Sergt. T. F. Duke, R.A.S.C., Baghdad, writes:—"When badly bitten on the arms, legs and feet by sandflies and mosquitos, Zam-Buk soothed the stinging pain and allayed all inflammation. I persisted with Zam-Buk until my skin was thoroughly purified and healed."

BLEEDING PILES. Bhupati Bhusan Shaha, Seminary Rd., Muzaffarpur, writes:—"I suffered agonies from piles. Native remedies all failed to relieve, and I was weak and distressed through loss of blood. Zam-Buk soothed the terrible itching and bleeding, in a few days it cured me completely."

ZAM-BUK

Sample Boxes Free!

Zam-Buk, which should be in every home, is obtainable of all medicine vendors, at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4. For FREE TRIAL SAMPLE send this coupon and 1 Anna stamp (for return postage) to any of the following depots: Smith Stanistreet & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Glen & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Madras & Karachi; The Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo; or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon. *The Name and date of this newspaper must be mentioned.* I.Z. 282.

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT

LATE SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY.

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute held on Monday last to express sorrow at the death of Sir Vithaldas:—

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute places on record its deep sorrow and its sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Cooperative Movement generally in this Presidency and the Institute in particular by the death of the veteran cooperator, distinguished philanthropist and eminent citizen, Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey, Kt., and also places on record its sense of high appreciation of the pioneer work done and the consistent and staunch support—financial, mental and moral given by him to the cause of the economic uplift of the masses of this country through cooperation, social work, education and allied methods. The Standing Committee tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the late Sir Vithaldas in this their sad and sudden bereavement.

The Committee has also decided to convene a public meeting of all cooperators in the Bombay Presidency to mourn the loss of the great departed cooperator, of which due notice will be given through the Press.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Senate of the Gokhale Education Society, was held on Sunday the 13th instant in the Hall of the Society to mourn the loss sustained by the sudden and sad death of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, who was a great friend of the Society. The following resolutions were passed in the meeting:—

Resolved that the Gokhale Education Society records with deep regret its sense of sorrow at the sudden and sad death of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., who was a great friend of the Society. By his death it is not the Society alone but all the prominent educational and humanitarian institutions have lost in him a great source of strength in times of difficulty. While offering their heartfelt condolences to Lady Thackersey and Shet Madhavji in their sad bereavement the life-workers assure them that it is not their loss only but they all share in the irreparable loss sustained by his death.

Resolved that all schools of the Society be closed on Monday out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, at 11-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 19.

The second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber & Bureau, 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, August 20.

English Mail Steamer Plassy due at 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, August 24.

Women's Council At Home, Town Hall 5-7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Flanders and W. E. Gladstone Solomon Esq.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema, 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express... ...	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail...	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ...	7 45	20 45
East Passenger	21 30	7 5

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A general meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damodher Thackersey Moolji Hall, (near Tram Terminus), Elphinstone Road, Parel, to give expression to its sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, one of the Patrons of th League.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS. AT MANDVI.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend the procession and be present in time in the Congress Office Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at 7 a.m. in their uniform in the Congress Office.

A public meeting of ladies will be held at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress Hall, Central Bank Building, Masjid Bunder Road, under the presidency of Shrimati Sakinabai K. A. Somji. Shrimati Swaruprani Motilal Nehru, Shrimati Kamlavati Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Hirakumari Govindji Vasanji and others will address the meeting.

Another public meeting at Mandvi will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to-day in Jain Mahajan Vadi, Mandvi, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Messrs. Mohanlal Dalichand Desai, Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Maulvi Najir Ahmed Khujundi, Kamir Ahmed Barrister, Govindji Vasanji and others will speak on "Gandhi Parva."

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m. to-day (the 18th instant) when Mr. Bharucha, Dr. Velkar, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Padbidri and others will speak. From 5-45 to 6-30 p.m. the Rashtriya Vidyalaya Mela will sing national songs.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 18th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MOTHERS' DAY.

Mr. N. R. Phatak, Editor, "Indu Prakash", will deliver a lecture to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Girgaum Gujarati Boys' School, near Prarthana Samaj, on "Mothers from Mahabharat", under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior.

MARATHI VAIDYAKWARGA.

Mother's Day will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Girgaum, when Vaidya Purshottam Shastri Herlekar will preside, and a debate will take place on "Mother and Ayurved."

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION.

The public lecture on "Economics of Education" by Prof. S. N. Pherwani, which was postponed on account of the death of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Principal M. I. Tannan will preside.

WARD MUNICIPALITIES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Mr. B. G. Parelkar will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "The necessity of Ward Municipalities" to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Saturday the 19th instant at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS....

The mail steamer Macedonia has on board the outward mails of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 16th instant.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT C. COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for six vacancies of representatives of this Ward in the Provincial Congress Committee. Each candidate's name, must be duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, and the applications must reach the Committee's Office on or before the 21st instant up to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A RACE HORSE TRAINER.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Samuel Nathan charged A. R. Mohmed Trainer with assault, insult and criminal intimidation.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi (pleader), appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. D. K. Billimoria.

The complainant stated that he was in the service of Mr. Munshi Ali Mahomed Lakhpatti, who kept his race horses in a stable at Morland Road. Accused was a race horse trainer, and had an account with his (complainant's) master regarding feeding and training race horses, which matter, he was told, was referred to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club. On the 17th of May, when the complainant was in his master's stable, the accused came into the compound and abused him in foul language. When complainant was going out of the compound, the accused stopped him, took out a pen knife, and said he was going to put the pen knife through him. He reported the matter to the police, and he was referred to a court of law.

When the case came for hearing after some discussion the case was marked as compounded, the accused undertaking not to molest the complainant in future.

THEFT OF MOTOR-HORN & TYRE.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Naden charged Balloo Nathoo with the theft of a motor-horn and a tyre valued at Rs. 570.

The evidence showed that Capain E. H. Smith had kept his motor-car on the 8th instant in the Yacht Club compound, when the accused came and removed the articles complained of. He sold the horn to one Kelly David for Rs. 10, while the tyre was recovered from the accused.

The accused having pleaded guilty, His Worship sentenced him to suffer seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISCHARGED OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Kelly David was then charged with receiving stolen property, viz. a motor horn. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The thief Balloo Nathoo stated that he had sold the motor horn for Rs. 10. The defence was that it was purchased for Rs. 38 that similar horns could be had in the market for Rs. 45 and if Captain Smith paid Rs. 70 for it, it was because he bought it from an European firm.

His Worship after going through the evidence discharged the accused.

CORONER'S COURT.

"LET ME DIE."

SUICIDE OF A PARSI LADY.

Mr. A. R King, the Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning at Pitha Street, Fort, touching the death of a Parsi lady, Mrs. Meherbai Sorabji Bulsara, aged 60, residing with her husband at Fort.

The evidence showed that for some time past, the deceased had been suffering from diarherroea and taking home remedies. When her husband Sorabji, a priest, returned home on the evening of the 16th instant at 4-45, he found her vomiting and in an unconscious state. When Sorabji was leaving the house at 3 p.m. on the 16th, his son asked for the key of the cupboard as the deceased wanted it. There was a packet of arsenic in the cupboard. The deceased knew it was a poison. For the last few days she had been saying that it would be better for her to die. Dr. Dadabhoy Gazdar was sent for, who treated the deceased. She would not answer questions and refused treatment saying "let me die." All the symptoms indicated arsenic poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by arsenic poisoning.

MISHAP TO A GLAZIER.

At about 8-30 a.m. on the 16th instant Yosufali Abdeali, a Borah aged 24, was fixing glasses in windows at a house at Cheera Bazaar with one Abdul Kadir Abdus Ali. The deceased was on the second floor and Abdul Kadir was on the first floor. Later on Abdul Kadir was informed that the deceased had fallen down. He, therefore, went and saw the deceased lying on a footpath. His head was injured and was bleeding from the mouth and he was dead. He was lying just below a window.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of Yosufalli, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF VALUABLES.

Manjibai, a Hindu widow, residing on the second floor of a house at Bhandari Street, Null Bazaar, reports that at 2 p.m. on the 16th instant she went to the first floor to gossip with some women after locking her room. When she returned after half an hour she saw the lock lying on the floor. On entering the room she found that the cupboards had been forced open and the key of the safe was removed from one of the cupboards and ornaments and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,095 had been removed therefrom.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 32nd week of 1922 ending 12th August 1922, the total mortality 673 was 38 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.76. These figures compare favourably with those for the 32nd week of 1921 when the mortality was 862 and death rate 45.76, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 816 and death rate 43.32.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 4 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 209 as against 7 and 251 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 171 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city. Cholera caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. One of the cases was imported from Cawnpore. Smallpox was absent during the week. Plague caused 10 attacks and 6 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 382 as against 363 in the 32nd week of the last year and 401 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-1921).

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following statement of donations to the Russian Relief Fund received by the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India is sent to us for publication:—

July 10 by cash from A Namdar, 103 Frere Road, Bombay Rs. 10; July 14 by m/o from Miss J C Scudder, Palmaner Rs. 5; July 15 by cash from Mrs. Jamashedji Mody Rs. 15; July 28 by cheque from R C Shroff and Sons, Share and Exchange Brokers 80 Esplanade Rd, Rs. 165; July 31 from Shree Shesha Soundara ranjan No. 1151, West Chitra Street, Srinagam Rs. 1-8; total Rs. 196-8-0.

"MULSHI MELA," DADAR.

Necessary arrangements are complete. Those desirous to invite this "Mela" during the forthcoming 'Ganpati Utsav' are requested to write or see Mr. G. K. Gadjil, 2/22 Khandke Buildings, Dadar. The proceeds of this "Mela" will go for "Mulshi Satyagraha."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

DIE-HARDS' FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY!

MR. MODY'S RESOLUTION PASSED IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when discussion took place on Mr. H. P. Mody's proposition protesting against the passage of the Municipal Amendment Bill through the Council. The whole sitting was occupied by this one question. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji who took up the discussion gave a long account of the way the Bill was piloted through the Council by the Minister with or without the help of the Corporation representatives. He spoke of parliamentary methods and of De Valera and many other things. Mr. Bole complained that the present members of the Corporation wanted to retain their monopoly of the seats on the Corporation and to act the part of bureaucrats and autocrats. Mr. Dumasia on the other hand repudiated the right of Mr. Bole to represent Labour in the Corporation, and said he was merely a nominee of the Minister to whom he was going to be grateful by bringing his amendment. Dr. R. T. Nariman accused that Mr. J. Baptista had got his arm yet intact, which he had promised to cut off should he not succeed in acquiring the plot on which Lok. Tilak was cremated. In the end Mr. Mody's proposition was passed by a majority of ten votes, only 26 members voting for it.

Mr. H. P. Mody had moved; seconded by Mr. V. A. Dabholker:—

That the Corporation protest against the manner in which the Bombay (Municipal Act Amendment Bill was rushed through the Council without due consideration of the many important principles and issues involved. The Corporation are of opinion that such a haphazard treatment of so important a measure is absolutely unprecedented.

2. The Corporation believe that the measure would have been much more satisfactory in every way if the various amendments moved after the Bill had emerged from the Select Committee had been carefully considered.

3. The Corporation object in particular to the Council taking upon itself, without previous consultation with the Corporation, to determine the allocation of seats to the various wards, a function which is exercisable by the Corporation under Section 24 of the Act, with the sanction of Government. The Corporation see no justification whatever for the Council thus deciding on matters which ought to be left to the Corporation and of which they are the best Judges.

4. That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

To this Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta had moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Bawla, deleting the third para of the resolution; also the following words from the fourth para: "to the Government of Bombay (Transferred Department)" to be substituted for the words "Governor-in-Council."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji resuming discussion said no doubt the new Bill was a progressive one, but Mr. Mody had not complained about it. His only objection was to the muddling through of the Bill in the Council. The speaker then gave an account of how the Bill was piloted through the Council by the Minister.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said they could not thank the mofussil members for helping the passage of the Bill through the Council, as they did not know anything about Bombay. They must wait till the new democratic Corporation was elected and was at work to see whether it was successful or not.

Some members: Democracy or Mobocracy?

Continuing said Mr. Dabholker open voting was not democracy.

GOVERNMENT MORE RESPONSIVE.

Mr. J. B. Baptista said the Corporation could apportion the seats which had been now apportioned by the Council. They ought to be grateful to the Minister for so providing, as they could do it with greater success. That was the only important point in Mr. Mody's proposition and there was no substance in it. The Corporation had been considering the question for nearly ten years—the question of amending the constitution—and nothing had been done by them. Government was more responsive to popular demand than the Corporation in the matter of ten-rupee franchise. Mr. Mody ought to thank the Council for increasing the coopted members from four to ten, for it would benefit the Parsi community. The Minister had successfully piloted the Bill through the Council without any substantial amendments.

Mr. S. K. Bole said the discussion showed how it rankled in the minds of the members of the Corporation, in spite of the passing of the Bill,—the fact that they would lose their monopoly. They would be unable to play the part of autocrats and bureaucrats in the new democratic Corporation. Their position would be similar to that of the Civilians under the new constitution, and they deserved sympathy and pity. The speaker advised the members to move with the times—not with "The Times of India." (Laughter). He repudiated all the charges levelled at the Minister and the Council for the way the Bill was conducted through the Council. The only muddle made was through the attitude of the members of the Corporation. He moved an amendment congratulating the Government of Bombay, especially the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government, upon the passing of the Bill, which granted the vote to 10-rupee tenants which increased the number of corporators from 72 to 106, which granted the Corporation the power of making all appointments over Rs. 500, and which removed the sex bar etc.

Dr. M. B. Velker seconded.

Mr. J. B. Petit raised a point of order whether the amendment was in order as it was in direct opposition to the proposition.

The President said the proposition wanted to blame the Minister and the amendment wanted to congratulate him. Therefore it was in order.

NOT RUSHED THROUGH.

Dr. Velker said they must congratulate the Council on passing the Bill in spite of the opposition of the diehards and the obstructionist tactics of the members of the Corporation. The Bill was not at all rushed through. They wanted those reforms for a long time and they had asked for them repeatedly. (He did not agree that the Bill was rushed and muddled through. He thought the member of the Corporation had failed in their duty to the public and the efforts of Mr. Mody were now futile.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the question of safeguarding the interests of the Ministers was not properly considered either in the Council or the Select Committee and it was rushed through. Mr. Bole did not represent anybody but himself; he did not even represent Labour, which had repudiated him. He was the direct nominee of the Minister, and he had to repay his gratitude to him and he did not grudge him that task. (Laughter.).

Mr. Bole said he was elected to the Council by the Labour Constituency and he was only a nominated member of the Corporation.

A MOBOCRACY!

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said the Bill was full of defects, as it was passed. The minorities had only butter and no bread, which might after all prove to be a stone. Parsis wanted democracy, but this was mobocracy! Therefore, they opposed the Bill. The Minister was absolutely in a funk! at a particular time, said Dr. Batliwalla.

Mr. Baptista raised a point of order and asked whether that expression was parliamentary.

The President said it was parliamentary, as the speaker was describing the state of mind of the Minister.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said Mr. Baptista had praised the Minister, but he himself never carried out his promises. He had promised at the meeting at Chowpatty that he would try to get from Government the plot of land on which Mr. Tilak was cremated on the Chowpatty sands, failing which he would cut off his arms. Mr. Baptista had still got his arm. (Laughter.).

Mr. J. B. Petit said the delay was due to Government and not to the Corporation as they had been considering the question month after month. The Minister was so anxious for the claps of the public outside for being the sponsor of the Bill, that he and the Government refused to hear the other side. He thought the Bill was conducted in a haphazard way and the Corporation would do well to pass the resolution.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the speeches showed the mentality of the speakers. A great deal of strong language had been used although it was unnecessary, but on occasions when the use of strong language was essential the members had said that strong language should not be used. But he was surprised to hear those very gentlemen now using strong language in a cause where it was not necessary. If there was haste in passing the Bill, it was on the side of virtue. Several members had all along refused to assist the passing of a measure which would remove a number of estimable members from the Corporation in the future elections. The moving of several amendments in the Council was nothing but obstructive tactics.

By rushing through the Bill Government had in some way righted the wrong which they had committed and they had got over an obstruction, which was purposely placed in the way of the Bill. When another Bill was rushed through the Imperial Council in spite of opposition, the members who were loudly protesting now, had not then protested. He did not think the measure called for any congratulations, or for condemnation either. He asked them to reject both the proposition and the amendments.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked them to think over the matter dispassionately but he emphatically repudiated the charge levelled at the Corporation that they were against democratisation. It was a slander. While he had been one of the strongest critics of the old Corporation, they must all admit the splendid work done by the Corporation for the last many years. The way they had conducted their affairs would reflect the greatest credit upon anybody in the world. The whole procedure in passing the Bill was arbitrary. The members on the Government benches had made a sorry exhibition of themselves, first by accepting the principle of the Corporation's power to make all appointments over Rs. 500, then rejecting it and then again accepting it. Mr. Joshi was generally a mild man, but when ministers and depressed classes were mentioned he was in a fury. The speaker did not know what relation they had with each other. The whole question was one of the dignity of the Corporation, and if they allowed their suggestions to be so easily brushed aside by the Council then the Corporation did not deserve to exist any longer.

The amendments were then put to vote and rejected; Mr. Mody's proposition, as amended, was then passed by 26 votes in favour and 16 votes against.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

The General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to 31st December 1921 show that the net profits amount to £6,329,807.82 (£527,484), out of which, after providing for the Statutory Reserve to the extent of f465,961,56 (£38,830), a dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared.

CASH BALANCES.

Cash Balance of the Government of India.
(In thousands of rupees.)

	30th April, 1922.	31st May, 1922.	30th June, 1922.	31st July, 1922.
Balance on				
In District Treasuries	4,51,33	3,97,41	4,27,16	4,21,91
With the Imperial Bank of India	15,18,45	16,84,90	16,64,40	32,95,03
Total	19,69.78	20,82,31	20,91,56	37,16,94

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER FAVOURS COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

FEAR OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in communicating the views to the Railway Board on the subject of the future management of railways in India observe as follows:—

"At the outset I am to state that my Committee adhere strongly to the views expressed by the Chamber in 1916 and 1918 when, whilst realising that there were possible advantages in the simultaneous existence of both systems of management, it definitely declared itself in favour of Company management in preference to management by the State.

"My Committee have carefully considered the recommendations contained in the Report of the Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921, which has since been issued, and can see nothing therein to cause them in any way to alter their opinion as above expressed. In the main they are in agreement with the arguments and proposals advanced in paragraphs 248-310 of the Report (Section 3, Chapter VII) and would emphasise, particularly, the dangers inherent in any system of State management which are mentioned in paras. 250, 254, 265 and 266. The history of State railways in other countries seems to prove that the dangers in question are very real and my Committee believe that these considerations should have very special weight in determining the question of railway management in India at the present time.

"My Committee would also draw special attention to a further danger for India which is likely to arise out of the general adoption of State management. Recent political developments have increased very considerably the responsibilities of the Central Government, and the burden of work which falls upon its individual members, and my Committee would view with apprehension the further increase of these responsibilities which an extension of railway management by the State would inevitably involve. Such an extension must react unfavourably not only upon the railways but also upon the general administration of the country."

The Committee then go on to observe:—

"After full consideration my Committee are of opinion that the management should be entrusted to a Company organised somewhat on the lines of scheme I put forward in your letter under reply. My Committee, however, consider that that scheme needs certain modifications and they, therefore, append to this letter a draft of a scheme showing the lines on which they consider that the Company should be constituted. They have added to their scheme such notes as they think necessary to explain its various provisions and the circumstances in which they are suggested. They believe that the system which they propose, while protecting Government interests, would give the Company sufficient freedom of action to secure a considerable number of the undoubted advantages of a free proprietary Company.

"My Committee feel moreover that, in drafting this scheme, they have provided for as much protection of Government interests as is necessary without imposing too strict a control. In the event, however, of Government deciding that a more rigid control must be imposed on the Company, the advantages of Company management will become somewhat problematical, particularly if the existence of the Company is likely to cause political feeling strong enough to give a sense of insecurity to the shareholders.

"Whilst adhering strongly to their previously expressed opinions my Committee would urge upon Government that, in the event of political considerations making State management essential, every possible step should be taken to prevent the railways becoming a pawn in the political game. To guard against this danger it would probably be best to hand over, as a tentative measure, the management of the railway undertakings to a Board of Trustees constituted upon the lines of the several bodies controlling the interests of the major Ports in which event my Committee will no doubt be afforded an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the constitution and powers of such Boards. In the meantime, and as a matter of principle, my Committee would urge that these Boards should be given the fullest powers to manage the railways as seems to them best and in particular, that Government's interference with the appointment and remuneration of the railway employees should be reduced to the absolute minimum as in this direction lie some of the greatest dangers to be apprehended in the political future of India."

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISN. SOCIETY

The third annual general meeting of the Parsi Charity organisation society was held on the 14th August in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. Mr. N. F. Kanny was noted to the chair. The Hon. Secretary, Prof. P. A. Wadia, read the report for the year endeng 30th June, 1922, which was unanimously adopted. The report stated:

During the year the Society was asked to investigate into and report on about 340 cases by different charity Funds. In 160 of these cases the committee advised theFunds not to give any help. In 82 of the remaining cases the Society recommended renewal of help which the parties were already receiving. There thus remained 98 fresh cases in which the Society recommended help in one form or another. Out of these 98 cases, 23 cases were recommended for casual help to charity Funds extending from three to six months. In 4 cases the charity Funds were advised to supply sewing-machines. In 4 cases the parties were recommended to the widow Ashrams, and in 4 other cases they were recommended for early accommodation in the Balaram Street chawls. In 8 cases the committee felt it desirable to recommend boys and girls to their respective Orphanages as paid-foundationers. In 3 cases the Schooling-expenses of children were provided for by charity Funds. Out of the 23 cases that were recommended for casual help 11 required this help for recouping their health by change of air out of Bombay. In the 12 other cases the casual help was necessitated by unemployment due to illness of earning members of the family, or to expenditure incurred by illness in the family. Thus the Society recommended fresh periodic help extending to one year in 55 fresh cases only during the year.

POONA RACES.

5TH ENTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday, 19th August, 1922

THE YERROWDA PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Kilrea 9-6, Joy Girl 8-11, Czarda 8-11, Violet 8-10, Tarvie 8-9, Zea 8-7, Risen Again 8-7, Wild Week 8-7, Vale of York 8-6, Starboard 8-5, Happy Times 7-9, Dialect 7-8, Ceraco 7-3, Miserable 6-13.

THE YERROWDA PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Crushed Glass 9-1, Scribble 8-10, Volsure 8-9, Mimi 8-5, Murmansk 8-3, Grande Place 8-3, Margaret Joyce 8-1, Trostan 7-12, Aldergrove 7-11, Lover True 7-11, Paragua 7-11, Whispering 7 7, Carton Pierre 7-0.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Galway Gate 10-1, Goldgainer 9-3, Owen Rose 9-1, Kuarryman 9-0, Verge 8-13, Plymouth Rock 8-12, Northern Light 8-11, Arclight 8-9, Northntweel 8-8, Mist 8-3, Flaming Orb 8-2, Bell Metal 8-1, Royal Charter 8-0, Fretwork 7-13, Brixworth 7-12, Dorania 7-10, Vallance 7-10, Resilience 7-10, Divide 7-10, Viola 7-2, Southern Beauty 7-5, Zea 7-4, Plaxtol 7-3, Murmansk 7-1, Allensmore 6-11, Dayspring 6-7.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Jovial 10-10, Sugar Cane 10-5, Crepe de Chine 10-2, Better Hope 10-1, Sweet Apple 9-5, Black Top 9-4, Maple 9-2, Margot 8-13, Better Luck 8-12, Discarded 8-6, Cuddon 8-5, Mountain Apple 8-1, Come On 7-12, Monte 7-12, The Knut 7-12 Deligate 6-12, Toddy 6-11, Devotion 6-7, Cider 6-0.

Two top weights not accepting, weights will be raised 4 lbs.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dilawar 9-10, Kayid 9-1, Khaboor 8-13, Tipperary 8-11, Union Jack 8-9, Anxious 8-7, Mandil 8-7, Cessation 8-7, Trade Mark 8-7, Mikado 8-6, Shahzada 8-6, Karikata 8-4, Kusra 8-3, Kitchener 8-1, Rose Hill 8-0, Hakum 7-12, Pride of Iraq 7-2, Apollo 7-1, Brindisi 7-0, Cairo 6-10.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Shahzada 9-3, Mentor 9-1, Kitchener 9-0, Nevermind 8-12, Portcullis 8-9, Centry 8-7, Dunbar 8-3, Gold King 8-3, March Along 8-1, Hero 8-1, Peninsula 7-13, Taj 7-12, Soorma 7-10, Cairo 7-9, Leopold 7-8, Good Star 7-7, Ishallah 7-6, Reeman 7-4, Fareek 7-2, Marshal Petain 7-0.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Undies 9-5, Elphene 9-5, Blackwater 9-5, Mametz 9-5, Prime Boy 9-5, Rosey Tread 8-5, Millmount 9-1, Bathurst 9-1, Miss Goodenough 9-1, Heir-at-Law 8-10, Wolfram 8-10, Lady Cleopatra 8-10, King of the Ring 8-10, Major Saxham 8-10, Thunder 8-3, My Patsey 8-3, Bridgend 8-3, Stellite 8-3, Overseas 7-8, Sombrous 6-10.

THE POONA JUNIOR PLATE No. 3.—Distance 1 mile.

Limerick 9-4, Cummor 9-4, Sannavet 9-4, Palfare 9-3, Shanavaz 9-0, Malabar 9-0, Narra 8-11, Imkin 8-10, Tantalus 8-10, Tayeed 8-10, Fiddler 8-10, Buchefalos 8-8, Hermit 8-8, Resolute 8-8, Senior 8-8, Lipton 8-8, Anit 8-6, Gay Peter 8-6, Vagrant 8-6, White Rose 8-3, Gun Runner 8-4, Beadmaker 8-2, Lord Durham 8-0, Hilal 8-0, Plassey 8-0, Kampala 8-0, Once Again 8-0, Nasaralla 7-12.

ALL-INDIA HORSE SHOW.

TO BE HELD IN DELHI IN JANUARY 1923.

[illegible] been issued under the [illegible]s of Major-General W. B. James, [illegible], C.I.E., Director of Remounts stating that it is proposed to hold a Horse Show in Delhi some time in January 1923 and it is hoped to make it a really good and representative show.

In addition to the many ordinary horse show features it is proposed to have classes for brood mares and young stock from all the principal horse-breeding areas so that the public may see what great progress has been made in recent years in this respect. Many of the brood mares in these areas would hold their own in any show in the world but being hidden away in remote districts are very rarely seen. There will be other classes for country-breds and of four-in-hand teams for this class as well as for Australians.

It is hoped to make this show an annual one and to work it up to a standard commensurate with the status of the Capital of India and the importance of the horse generally and the country-bred in particular.

An appeal for donations and subscriptions to meet the expenses of this show is made to all horse lovers and to those who have at heart the maintenance and development of a home industry in the increased production of the indigenous horse.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to Lt.-Colonel W. H. Anderson, Army Headquarters, Simla or to Imperial Delhi Horse Show Account with the Allianee Bank of Simla, Ltd., Simla.

The questions of the formation of an Indian National Society of Light horse breeders and the preparation of a stud book for India have been raised and opportunity might with advantage be taken at the time of the Imperial Delhi Horse Show to hold a meeting of donors and subscribers to consider the proposals.

It is also under consideration to combine a cattle and agricultural show with the above and if this be found to be feasible a further communication will be made.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTEE.

Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Patel, on relief is appointed to be Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. Ramprasad M. Mehta, LL.B.

Mr. Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta, on relief is appointed to be Hudur Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. T. K. Dalal, transferred.

Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E., Assistant Political Resident, Aden is appointed to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, and Custodian of Enemy Property, Aden, vice Major J. C. Tate.

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. J. D. Ghandy to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kolaba Sub-division.

Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Bombay Sub-Division.

Mr. Manockjee J. M. Cursetjee, B.Sc., A.K.C., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District.

On return from leave, Mr. Tanumal Shawakram Mirchandani, B.Sc., (Edin.) is appointed Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals District.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Matunga Congress Committee passed the following Resolutions at the meeting held on Tuesday, the 15th August, 1922:—

The Matunga (Bombay) Congress Committee offer Deshbandhu Das their hearty congratulations on having set a noble example of suffering and sacrifice in the interests of the country.

(3) The Committee have high hopes and expectations in the services of Mr. Das and trust confidently that after necessary rest for recuperation Mr. Das will devote himself with full vigour and energy to the work of Congress and will succeed in rallying round that national body those seceding sections and individuals whose actions, however honest, are likely to create a split in the Congress Camp.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

By Mahatma Gandhi with an appreciation by Dwijendranath Tagore and hand-spun Khaddar:—

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THE GREAT TRIAL

With Foreword by

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

This is a connected account of the whole proceedings of the great trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sankarlal Banker published with a view not only to place before the public the whole proceedings in a permanent form but also to carry the great Message of the living Christ to other countries than his to enlighten them on the meaning of the mightly struggle that is going on in India at present. Besides the articles which formed the subject matter of the charges against Mahatma Gandhi, the following are included as appendices:—

Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashrama at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranath Tagore and Anusuya Sarabhai.

Price As. 4.

THE DRINK AND DRUG EVIL IN INDIA

BY ABDUL HASSAN WITH A FOREWORD BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Dealing with a subject of vital public importance the author traces the growth of the drink and drug evil in India from as early as 300 B. C. down to the time of the East India Company, when the taxation of drink and drugs gave the Company a direct interest in the encouragement of their use. The author then shows that while the British Govern... theoretically at the discouragement of any increase in drinking it actually succeeded in encouraging it, in its effort to secure a maximum revenue. He gives detailed figures in support of his charge of official complicity in this evil and adds some suggestions for its eradication. It is a book with a challenge. Price Rs. 2.

BOOKS BY

MR. C. F. ANDREWS

The Oppression of the Poor

The title of this book "The Oppression of the Poor" has been chosen with a deliberate purpose. For it has been the author's conviction, based on a long experience, that the revolution through which India is passing is not ultimately political. Far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age long problem of the suffering of the poor. Such suffering and oppression in India are not the product of modern conditions only, they appear to me to have become more accentuated in recent times. . . . We have to confront in India, in this our own modern age with its new problems, all the evils involved in a system of Government which is aloof from the people. . . . We have to struggle against the vices in personal moral character which are inherent in a foreign rule,—the servility, the subjection, the lattery, the hypocrisy, by which men gain titles and power. Price Re. 1.

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TO-DAY
FRIDAY, the 18th, SATURDAY, the 19th and MONDAY, the 21st August.
AT
10 a. m.
DAILY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 18, 1922.

FIJI PLANTERS' CONSPIRACY

We have frequently referred to the unbearable conditions under which Indian "coolies" have to labour in Fiji. Indian labour has not only been shamelessly exploited by the "white" planters, but the labourers who have done much to promote the prosperity of this Crown Colony by the sweat of their brow, have been denied all political rights and in the end mercilessly turned adrift. We have no idea what the Committee, appointed by the Government of India, which visited the Colony, has to say on the conditions obtaining in regard to Indian labourers. But enough has been said by individual members of that Committee to show the mentality of the sugar planters who have condemned Indians to most degrading conditions of life. Yet it is these sugar planters who are now making a frantic effort to secure a free annual flow of cheap labour from India, so that they may continue to earn prodigious profits. We are told that the representatives of the Colonial Sugar Company are now busily engaged in London "in a diplomatic campaign"—which means a regular conspiracy against India—"to enable a heavy influx of cheap coolie labour to take place into Fiji from India." With amazing impudence, they have been claiming that the British Government gave the "whites" a war-time pledge, which can now be redeemed by permitting the Sugar Company to import into Fiji 8,500 "coolies" annually. The hue and cry is now raised that if this is not permitted, the planters will be compelled to shut up their shops and that nothing but red ruin stares them in the face. These are crocodile tears shed by the "White" planters against whom, the Committee that we have referred to, has, we understand, made a scathing indictment.

In this connection there is absolutely no room for sentiment. In view of the ruthless and inhuman treatment of Indian labour in the past and its callous degradation by the Whites the time has come for the Government of India to put their foot down on any proposal to send more Indian labour to Fiji. The Government of India must realise, if they have not already done so, that the question of India's national honour is involved and Indians will not tolerate any pandering to the interests of the Whites, at the cost of their national honour. The fact must be borne in mind that the conduct of the Whites towards the "coolies" has disqualified them from receiving any support from India. So far as the surplus of Indian labour is concerned, the problem of employment is not a formidable one, if the Government followed a constructive scheme of land settlement and colonization in India. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Colonisation Scheme is an example. A well-informed correspondent draws our attention to the fact that there are vast stretches of land between Itarsi and Jhansi, which await to be brought under the plough, and that if all the labour permitted to go out into Fiji, Africa and other British Colonies, is settled on these lands, it will prove far more beneficial to the country. "Even if aloes are planted", says our correspondent, figuratively, of course, "it would yield an enormous return." It needs enterprise and a constructive national policy to bring these and other areas under the plough and convert them into a veritable human paradise. There are all the opportunities and nature is not less bountiful in these parts, only vision and enterprise are wanting to make them yield up the rich fruits of man's labour and nature's generosity.

If a tenth of the money that is being spent on the railways, controlled largely by foreigners in the interests of foreigners, is devoted to a well-thought out scheme of development, a time will come before many years, when the demand for labour must outrun the supply. Only an amazing lack of foresight, if not the desire to subserve the interests of the White colonials, has, it seems, hitherto prevented the Government from realising their responsibility. Indians, who feel that their national honour is at stake in further condoning the exodus of Indian labour to British Colonies, must exert themselves fully to prevent what ultimately will be a great national calamity. We hope they will not allow themselves to be lured by the siren's voice, which softly sings in their ears. "Come, away, come away, we shall make you an earthly paradise here": and will sternly refuse to permit the virtual enslavement of their countrymen in the interests of the White Colonials.

THE NEAR EAST.

According to a Constantinople message, received through the usual channels, the Allied High Commissioners have discussed the convocation of a preliminary Near East Conference and suggested its being held at Venice. Of course, a conference of the kind, contemplated by the Allied High Commissioners, has been in the air since the Paris Conference, when the Allies, under the direction of British delegates, issued a virtual mandate to the Kemalists to cry a halt to their operations. The Kemalists, being shrewder men than the Allies imagined them to be, [illegible] consent, unless their demand [illegible] Greek evacuation of Asia Minor was conceded. The Kemalists had good cause for insisting upon the fulfilment of their demand, because not so many years ago, after all, the Turks had been lured into a false position by "British" assurances guaranteeing the inviolability of Turkish territory by the Bulgarians. When, on the assurance of the "British", the Turks disbanded their army, which they had massed on the Bulgarian frontier in connection with their summer manœuvres, and the troops had all but reached their homes in the interior, the Bulgarians were allowed to attack Turkey and the British "assurances" came to nought. Of course, Mr. Lloyd George does not find it convenient to remember this fact of recent history when he accuses the Kemalists of refusing to accept an armistice and praises the Greeks for their ready acceptance of the Allied proposal. It must be remembered, however, that the Greeks, who financially, economically and in every other way, are badly off, found it to their interest to agree to the armistice, and it does not, therefore, follow that the Kemalists, who had converted certain defeat into victory by the superiority of their arms, and the righteousness of the cause, should have accepted a proposal, which on the face of it was partial to the Greeks. So, Mr. Lloyd George's accusation against the Kemalists has missed its fire.

Nor is it easy to understand why Venice should be proposed as the venue of the Conference. The only intelligible reason for such a proposal is that it would prevent Mustafa Kemal Pasha from attending it. For, according to the "Times" Near East correspondent, it appears that Mustafa Kemal proposed to attend the Conference in case it took place "on board a French warship off Tavshanjil, in the neutral zone between the Nationalist outposts near Ismid, an area occupied by Entente troops." The Porte favoured Beikos, but would undoubtedly have finally accepted the Kemalist proposal. If the suggestion of the Allied High Commissioners is agreed to, and the Conference held at Venice, it is certain that Mustafa Kemal cannot be expected to waste his time—nor can he be allowed to risk his person at this time—by going over to Venice. In any case, the first and foremost condition of peace in the Near East is the Allied recognition of the fundamental demand of the Angora Government for "equality of status with other nations." For the sake of peace the Kemalists are willing to meet the Allied proposal to a reasonable extent but they will certainly not consent to any proposal whose final effect will be to weaken their strength. Fethi Bey, Minister for the Interior in the Angora Government, has explicitly stated the conditions on which alone the Kemalists will agree to any peace, and reading these terms, no one will accuse them of obstinacy or unreasonableness. Interviewed by the "Manchester Guardian," Fethi Bey said:—

He opposed any form of territorial cession to the Armenians inside the existing Turkish frontiers; and strongly advocated exchange of minorities between the Near Eastern States, whereby the Turks in Macedonia would be settled in Anatolia and the Greeks in Anatolia transferred to Macedonia voluntarily under the mediation of the League of Nations. He indicated that the Angora Government, while not abadoning the claim to territorial sovereignty in East Thrace including Gallipoli, were prepared for complete demilitarisation of the zone on either side of the Dardanelles, also the Bosphorus, except Constantinople in which they wished to retain a garrison of Turks. They were willing that this zone should be open to constant inspection by the League of Nations in order to ensure that neither Turkey nor any other power was bringing it under military control.

The whole trouble has arisen from the inexplicable behaviour of the British Government, who are demanding of the Kemalists, conditions, to which no Army Commander, who realises his responsibility, would agree. Yet the British —and the Allies—are insisting in the case of the Kemalists on the fulfilment of such conditions! The Kemalists have greater reason on their side for refusing any such conditions, because of their past betrayal by the "Christian" statesmen of Europe, and the difficult times, which, as a consequence, they have had to pass through. Even if British Ministers are not in a mood to recognize the justice of the Kemalist contention, the other Allies should. We take it that the prompt action taken by General Harrington to counter the contemplated Greek "offensive", and the attempt to convene a fresh conference, are indications of a change in the attitude of the Allies towards the Kemalists. We do not know —and cannot say for certain, in view of the utterances of Mr. Lloyd George and other British Ministers—whether anything will result from the proposed Conference. The Kemalist demand for the prompt Greek evacuation of Turkish territory is unmistakable and cannot be satisfied with a reiteration of pious intentions. If the aim of the Allies is only to secure "the maintenance of public safety and of order," in these territories, then, as the inter-Allied Commission pointed out, the "occupation" should no longer be entrusted to the Greek troops. And the Greeks themselves must be told once for all that their wicked ambitions against Turkey cannot be entertained. If the Allies will only be reasonable and prove true to their own pledges, and faithfully carry out the terms of the Armistice of 1918, they will do much more to the promotion of peace in the Near East than any number of conferences, which ignore the pledges and the conditions of that Armistice. Until the Kemalists are given a more convincing guarantee of good faith than that given to the Turks by the British in connection with the Bulgarian incident which we have referred to, it is futile to expect them to lay down their arms or conclude peace with an unscrupulous enemy, like Greece.

J. J. HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

The Minister of Education has arrived in Bombay and is, we understand, busy enquiring into the J. J. Hospital affairs. So far as the recent action of the Hospital authorities in turning out the patients is concerned, there is little that needs enquiry. In the first place the ultimatum of Col. Carter was a grave breach of departmental discipline. According to the Minister, the order to keep within the budget grants was neither intended for, nor applicable to, the J. J. Hospital, in respect of which the Government are under a contractual obligation with the Municipality. How the mistake arose whereby this order was communicated to the J. J. Hospital authorities is itself a matter for separate enquiry and necessary action. The mistake, however, did not justify the carrying out of his threat by Col. Carter, especially as he was informed by the Surgeon-General, as we are given to understand, that his ultimatum was under consideration by Government. In the circumstance, stern disciplinary action is called for on the part of the Minister. We shall wait and see if the Minister is strong enough to take this action. Apart from this, the discussion in the Corporation and the general view of the public that the treatment given to the patients—especially poor patients—is most unsatisfactory, make it imperative that an exhaustive and independent enquiry must immediately be instituted and measures taken, as a result of the findings, which would allay the feelings of the public, with the extent and intensity of which the Minister is well aware, as well as secure such improvements in the organisation of the Hospital as to make it, what it is not now, an up-to-date and model institution for medical relief. In this connection, we regret that a mistake was made in the report of our representative which we published on the 7th instant and in the course of which it was mentioned that out of the patients who were driven out of the Hospital, two died in the premises of the Hospital. The statement was based on information furnished to our representative. Further enquiry into the matter, has, however, revealed the fact that one of the deceased was a patient in the Hospital and was not among those who were driven out, while the other was a homeless Hindu boy who died the next day in the Hospital premises before he was treated, though, as we are informed, he had waited for treatment for several hours.

Notes of the Day

"Honour and Duty."

"New India" has a strange code of "honour and duty." *A propos* the report that Sir Sankaran Nair has asked the Congress leaders to help him in the matter of his defence against Sir Michael O'Dwyer, our contemporary says, in its inimitable style: "It is not a question of Congress leaders condescending to help Sir Sankaran in the matter, but it should be with them a question of honour and duty." We are a bit puzzled to understand this piece of gratuitous dogmatization on the part of our contemporary. Congress leaders would certainly deem it a matter of "honour and duty" to help Sir Sankaran, if he fights his opponent from the Indian national point of view and undertakes to throw light on the many dark phases of the atrocities and humiliations inflicted on his countrymen in the Punjab, and the points of difference between him and his European colleagues, which led to his resignation of the Membership of the Government of India. It must be remembered that Sir Sankaran has, since his resignation, hermetically sealed his lips about these matters of grave moment. We are not concerned with the views held by Sir Sankaran about Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Cooperation movement. He may camouflage his attitude under the mask of moderation, but it will not deceive anyone who is wide awake. Sir Sankaran may, however, feel assured that Congress leaders will give him all necessary help regardless of any political differences. Only, if Sir Sankaran is fighting his opponent, in order to save himself from any possible adverse personal consequences, no question of honour or duty will arise, and then it will be purely a matter of condescension on the part of Congress leaders, whether they individually will help him or not. Evidently our contemporary is incapable of distinguishing personal motives from the higher note of patriotism in a public cause.

Policy of Evasion.

The letter which the Government of India, Railway Department, recently addressed to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for opinion as regards the future management of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway systems, whose leases expire in 1924 and 1925, respectively, is quite characteristic of their latter-day policy of evasiveness. It is a long time since the Acworth Committee sent in their report—and the majority of members including the President unequivocally pronounced against company management,—but Government have been diplomatically sleeping over it though commercial bodies and the Indian public have been frequently dinning into their ears the need for waking up. They have long since had the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the question of railway management, but, unmindful of those views, they start the side issue of the control of the two particular systems referred to above. It will be noticed that in their letter Government are particularly anxious not to commit themselves to a definite view on the Acworth Committee Report but are trying a familiar device of asking the Chamber's opinion on a contingency which is a long way off and will be settled by Government giving a straight opinion on the major question. The letter to the Merchants' Chamber seems to us to be an attempt on the part of Government to befog the main issue and divert the attention of the public to a subsidiary one. Why do they want an opinion on a minor subject when the main question has been settled by the public? It looks as though Government were "out of breath to no purpose and all busy about nothing." While they officiously took the sanction of the Legislature for the increased railway expenditure which was recommended by the Acworth Committee and which in the end proves largely the salvation of the unemployed and the manufacturer in England, they keep the Indian public ignorant as to whether they favour State Management or not. It is a sort of hoodwinking state-craft and we are glad that the Chamber and the representatives of the commercial community in all parts of the country, who met in conference the other day, have emphatically expressed their opinion that they will not be a party to it.

Ganesh Savarkar.

The Associated Press sends us a "correction" concerning the health of Ganesh Savarkar, whose case we have dealt with in these columns. The "correction" reads thus:

"The Associated Press is reliably informed that the statement that Savarkar brother who is undergoing imprisonment in the Subarmati Jail, Ahmedabad, is suffering from *intense tuberculosis* is untrue." (Our italics).

We do not question the "correction"; which arises from the confusion in the mind of the reliable informant of A. P. between "intestinal" and "intense" tuberculosis. In a telegram which we received from Ganesh's brother—Dr. N. D. Savarkar.—it was clearly stated that Ganesh is suspected to be suffering from "intestinal tuberculosis". Now the brother being a medical man knows what he is talking about, while the same cannot be said of either the A. P. or its informant. Whether the tuberculosis is "intestinal" or "intense", it makes little difference and is hardly a matter for dispute.

Social Service.

With the growth of the great factories, personal contact between the employers and the employees has completely disappeared. The labourer in a factory has, as it were, forfeited all claim to humanity and has come to be known as a "hand," a part of the machinery carrying on the work of production. The Social Service League has been for the last ten years doing very useful work in rousing the conscience of the public to the injustice that is being done to the labouring classes of the city. Among the activities of the League are included provision of medical relief, recreation, co-operative societies, and day and night schools. The co-operative societies have been doing excellent work, their number having increased from 73 to 84 and the membership from 3,725 to 5,675. The welfare work among the factory workers was carried on through the Currimbhoy Workmen's Institute and Tata Sons' Workmen's Institute. Increasing attention is paid to the needs and requirements of the women workers. There are now two co-operative societies with only women workers as members. An outstanding feature in the League's history during the period under report was the completion of two of the buildings of the Bombay Working Men's Institute at Parel at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000. The Institute is intended to serve as a central organisation for the workmen of the city. Any financial help rendered to the League will, it need hardly be said, enable its workers to extend their activities in the cause of the service of long-suffering humanity.

Frontier Province.

It is extremely unfortunate that the Punjab Council should have passed a resolution expressing itself against the proposed amalgamation of the Frontier districts with the Punjab. Public opinion on the question was so strong both in the Punjab and in the Frontier Province—unmistakable proof of which was given in the course of the evidence recorded by the Frontier Committee—that the suffering people of the Frontier districts had every reason to believe that the Council would support their case. The Punjab Council has miserably failed to represent the wishes of the people whom the members claim to represent. It was the overzeal of Lord Curzon that was responsible for separating the Frontier districts that twenty years ago formed part of the Punjab. Since then the history of the province has been a long and unbroken record of robberies and raids committed by the Mahsud raiders. A correspondent of the "Tribune" proves, from Government records, to what an incredible extent violent crime has increased in the unhappy tracts of the Frontier Province. He says:—

In the Criminal Justice Report of the N. W. F. Province for the year 1902, a year after the partition, the Judicial Commissioner wrote: "In Dera Ismail Khan the figures remain fairly stationary. There is comparatively little serious crime in this district."

Compare with this the remark thirteen years later in the Administration Report of the N. W. F. Province for 1911-16."

"In 1915-16 the Mahsud raids in Dera Ismail Khan produced a state of affairs without a parallel and the history of the districts is said to be one long tale of rapine and outrage by Mahsuds, and inspite of the superhuman efforts of the troops, Militia, Constabulary and Police, its northern half had been almost ruined."

The same writer proves in a convincing manner how the new regime has failed to put a stop to kidnapping and looting. He says that whereas in 1904 only 17 persons were kidnapped in the Frontier Province, in 1919-20, there were, according to official statistics, no fewer than 611 raids with 288 British subjects murdered, 392 wounded and 463 kidnappepd and Rs. 21,30,209 worth property looted. Crime had gone up from 1919 cases in 1904 to 5955 cases in 1916. After reading these telling figures who would not conclude that the separation has failed miserably and has proved a veritable curse to the people of the Frontier Province? The Punjab Council, by its unsympathetic attitude, has once more left the peace-loving residents to the mercy of the tribes. The resolution is bound to create discontent among the people who are to all intents and purposes Punjabis. We have no doubt the agitation for amalgamation will continue till the districts are once more restored to the Punjab.

"I. C. S. DOOMED."

INDIA'S RIGHT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER'S SPEECH CRITICISED BY "DAILY NEWS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

In an article in the "Daily News" Mr. H. Gray says it is clear that so far as India is concerned Mr. Lloyd George has been asleep for 5 years. His speech and His Majesty's Declaration of August 1917 are incompatible. Continuing Mr. Gray acknowledges the miracles of administration accomplished by Englishmen in India, but says that India to-day has nothing but dislike for the service, which has failed to adapt itself to modern India. Many Civilians as individuals are still admired and liked, but their as a service are doomed. India's heart is not set on good Government but on self-Government. There is not a shadow of doubt that India would rather be ill-defended and inefficiently run than pay for the army and efficient administration. She will employ less expensive servants as soon as she is mistress in her own house, but there is not the smallest danger to existing contracts and it is difficult to believe that Civil Servants and genuinely afraid of lossing their pensions but everything in the political outlook shows that their hour has come.

"A MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION."

I. C. S. NOT TO STAND IN THE WAY OF DEMOCRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The "Daily News" in an editorial article on the Government of India's circular with regard to recruitment for I. C. S. says that public canvassing of prospects of facing the I.C.S. is only too likely to emphasise the tendency which it is sought to forestall and Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion that the service should be maintained with or without the approval of the coming democracy is at least as mischievous. It is impossible to give self-Government with one hand and take it back with the other. We believe that the British connection is too valuable for Indians to desire ultimately to relinquish it, but assuredly they, like other Dominions, ought to have free choice of servants to carry out the policies of their elected representatives. Let us face the implications of our own free decision and try to look pleasant about it. One of the first implications is diminution both in numbers and responsibilities of English members of the I.C.S.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

INDIAN COMMITTEE CONSIDER PRELIMINARY WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Sir William Meyer presided over the first meeting of the Indian Committee of the British Empire Exhibition, to-day.

The meeting considered the plans and the rough designs for the Indian pavilion, and received the report from Dewan Bahadur Achariar, the Indian Commissioner, on the preliminary work there.

Sir William Meyer has appointed to the Advisory Committee Mr. W. T. Coulton in addition to those previously named.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

LORD CHELMSFORD ALSO TO REPRESENT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Viscount Chelmsford will be the representative of British India in Association with Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer on the League of Nations Assembly.

LATE MR. A. GRIFFITH.

SOLEMN SCENE AT FUNERAL PROCESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

All Government offices, banks, and business establishments, in Dublin, were closed the greater part of to-day when the funeral of Mr. Arthur Griffith was carried out, amidst signs of deep national grief. The route of the funeral procession was lined with dense masses of people, many of whom had travelled from afar. A solemn Requiem mass was said by the Archbishop of Dublin at Procathedral, where the body had remained overnight, surrounded by a guard of honour of the National army.

After the mass, the procession slowly made its way to Glasnevin Cemetery, headed by the National troops. The hearse was draped in tricolour, and was flanked, on each side, by distinguished National Commanders who were pall-bearers. Then followed two hundred clergy, after whom came Mr. Michael Collins, in uniform of the Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defence. Next were the officers of the Headquarters Staff and then members of the Government, the Dail Eireann, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, members of the Dublin Corporation, and other national organisations and representatives of municipalities from all parts of the Free State. No untoward incident occurred to mar the ceremony.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

A DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON VICEROY.

LORD READING'S OPPORTUNITY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Lord Reading will speak on the grave political situation created by the Premier's utterance much earlier than was expected. A deputation consisting of a few politicians from the Punjab, some of them residents in Simla, headed by Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz will wait on the Viceroy on Saturday to express before His Excellency the sense of keen disappointment and dismay felt throughout the country by Mr. Lloyd George's speech. This will afford the Viceroy an excellent opportunity to make a much needed and much looked for announcement clearing the air of some at least of the misconceptions that have gathered round that foolish oration. It is not known at the time of wiring who the members of this deputation will be. Possibly they may not be fully representative of even the Punjab opinion. An All-India deputation consisting of trusted representatives attached to different political organisations would have been preferred but this need not deter a handful of some unknown people of the Punjab who have taken it into their heads to wait in a deputation before the Viceroy from doing what they consider is a patriotic duty, because the immediate object of the deputationists, as also the expectations of the country, will be fulfilled thereby. All ears are now turned to the reply which Lord Reading will delivered to the address of the deputation. Whether it will satisfy the Indian public mind which has been greatly exacerrabated by the speech of the Premier is more than I can say now. But there is no doubt that it will give the country an idea of the light in which an ex-chief Justice views the "hope killing" statements of the Prime Minister of England. This is not the time for speculation but for anxious expectation and let us hope that Lord Reading will not fail India at a time when responsible statesmen at the helm of her affairs are joining the enemy's camp one by one.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON VICEROY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

A deputation headed by Mian Mahomed Shah Niwaz, Bar-at-Law, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council will wait on His Excellency the Viceroy on Saturday morning at the Viceregal Lodge to give expression to the feelings aroused in India by the speech recently delivered by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the Reforms and the Civil Service.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PROTEST.

A public meeting will be held in Bombay at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall near the Science Institute under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the reactionary policy of the Government. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, will preside.

REPREHENSIBLE PRONOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 16.

Interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas C. I. E., M. L. A., said that the Premier's speech was a disquieting and reprhensible pronouncement. All the flourish of trumpets and beating of big drums with which the councils were inaugurated promising distinctly ultimate Swaraj, would now appear as mere bombast and bluster. But what was worse still was that the people's belief in the plighted faith of the British Parliament would be most disastrously impaired. Mr. Harchandari also stated that he had sent the following resolution to be moved by him at the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly next September: "It be recommended to the Governor General in-council to convey to the British Parliament this Assembly's sense of poignant disappointment and alarm at the British Premier's pronouncement made in his speech in the House of Commons on August 4th, that the Indian Reforms were merely an experiment, implying that they were liable to be withdrawn at any time, which pronouncement is a distinct violation of the historic declaration of August 20th 1917, heralding the progressive realisaion of responsible government and contrary to he pledges given in the speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught when opening the Legislative Chambers in the beginning of 1921, that the Premer's speech, further, in its observations relative to the British Indian Civil Service, is subversive of the policy of Indianisation of Services recommended in the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme and resolved upon in this Assembly and that the British Parliament be requested to convey assurances to this Assembly that there will be no going back upon the principles originally enunciated."

3 MONTHS R. I. FOR N. C. O. LECTURER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in the case in Which Madho Prosad Sukul, a non-co-operator, was charged with using insulting language in the course of a lecture towards two police inspectors of the special branch. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORATORIUM TO GERMANY.

POSSIBLE DECISION OF REPARATIONS COMMISSION

FRANCE TO BREAK OFF.?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that if the Reparations Commission at its meeting on the 17th instant were to grant Germany moratorium without demanding guarantees, the French Cabinet certainly would not recognise the decision, if that decision violated in spirit or letter the Treaty, by, for example, refusing to announce that Germany had incontestably defaulted. The French Cabinet would resume freedom of action, and would, on its own initiative, apply to Germany, measures of economic or vhancial control which it seemed necessary.

SEQUEL TO COLLAPSE OF MARK.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Berlin.—The Cabinet is examining the position created by the alarming collapse of the mark, which, it is pointed out, will again disturb the balance of the State Budget. The Unions of Government Employees are seriously perturbed, and are conferring with the Minister of Public Economy with regard to their members' demands for better pay which would be followed by similar demands on the part of the employees in industries. The labour members propose that the Government shall take measures to combat the dearness of living, for example, by restricting the freedom of commerce in Germany by a partial resumption of the system of rationing and, especially, by the curtailment of certain imports.

GERMAN FLOATING DEBT.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The German floating debt increased by 4½ milliard marks between August 1st and August 10th, and now amounts to 312 milliards.

ACCIDENT AT A GERMAN STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Berlin.—Five men were killed and six injured seriously, in an extraordinary accident at Anhalter Station. The scaffolding on which men were repairing a roof collapsed and precipitated the workmen a hundred feet. Some fell on platforms while others struck the trains in the station to the consternation of passengers.

CONVOCATION OF FRENCH SENATE AND CHAMBER GIVEN UP.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Paris.—Contrary to anticipation, the Cabinet, after its meeting, announced its decision not to convoke the Senate and the Chamber in consequence of the breakdown of the London Conference.

VICEROY INVITES CLERKS TO THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

At the special invitation of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading, a large number of clerks of Army Headquarters and their wives and also the employees at Viceregal Lodge were present last evening at the full-dress rehearsal of a theatrical performance "Quinneys", which will shortly be staged in Viceregal Lodge in aid of the hospital funds. The Viceroy and Lady Reading received the gests and His Excellency congratulated them on the opportunity they were given to see the play. Just before the curtain was up, Their Excellencies left the hall. The rehearsal was a complete success and was much enjoyed by the clerks and their wives.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Colonel Rowland Roberts, formerly of the Indian Medical Service.

London 17th. Commenting sympathetically on the circumstances of the suicide of the planter Lester, who was found shot in the Mall, the "Morning Post" says convention may term his action a sin, but to us it rather recalls the figure of Oates setting out in an Arctic night, 'rather than be a burden to his comrades.

London 16th. Association football. Scottish League. Kilmarnock one, Aberdeen nil. Hiberniane one, Falkirk nil.

The cost of living in England fell three points last month. It is now 81 per cent. above the pre-War level.

Berlin.—A telegram from Dantzig states that at the exhibition of bomb dropping at the Polish aerodrome at Putzig a bomb fell into the crowd of spectators. Ten persons were killed and 50 injured.

The Printers' dispute, which for so long has disorganised the provincial newspaper world, has now been settled. An agreement has been signed at a conference under which, the Typographical Association agrees to recommend strikers to resume immediately, with a recommendation of three shillings weekly reduction; also to take a ballot on the recommendation for acceptance of the gradual total reduction of twelve shillings and sirpence. Wages will then be stabilised until December 31st, 1923. Employers' organisations agree to recommend re-instatement of strikers into their former positions.

NEUTRAL ZONE IN CHATALJA.

WITHDRAWAL OF GREEK TROOPS.

ANXIETY IN TURKISH CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Constantinople.—Unforeseen difficulties have prevented the signing of protocol defining the Neutral zone in Chatalja, but Greek and Allied commanders have reached an agreement under which Greeks are to withdraw six miles from the present line of demarcation.

The Bulk of Greek troops have been withdrawn beyond Rodosto-Midia line.

The failure of the London Conference has created anxiety in Turkish circles where unfavourable consequences and further postponement of Near-East settlement are feared.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Reuter learns that the recommendation of the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople, to the British, French, and Italian Governments that the Near East Conference should be held in Venice, and should include the High Commissioners and also representatives of Turkey and Greece, will be considered by the British Government which will inform the High Commissioners of its decision after conculting France and Italy.

SHIPPING COMPETITION.

DRASTIC CUTS IN PASSENGER RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

New York.—A beginning of the most stringent shipping competition is heralded.

An announcement of drastic cuts in passenger rates to South America will be made on the occasion of the exhibition on the centenary of Brazilian Independence by Munson Steamship Line, which operates vessels of the United States Shipping Board.

First class fare, which has been 415dollars single, is being reduced to 350 dollars return.

It is understood that Lamport and Holt Line intends to meet the cuts.

MR. SASTRI IN VANCOUVER.

PLEA FOR INDIANS' EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Vancouver.—Mr. Sastri has arrived here on a three-week's tour of Canada to investigate the status of Indians, and will speak at various places. In a speech here he said: "We seek full rights of British citizenship for the natives of India, domiciled in any part of the Empire. I am here to support that principle. There is not now, nor can there be, any influx of Indians here, or to any other Dominion, without that Dominion's consent, under the 1908 policy of mutual consultation and agreement. India does not intend, and does not desire, to reopen that phase of her Empire status".

Mr. Sastri declared there was a feeling in India that the rest of the Empire regarded the Indians as an inferior people, and the latter asked: "Why should we cling to the Empire if we are evermore to be looked down upon and exploited".

Mr. Sastri added that his desire was to be able to report to his Government that there is no disposition on the part of Sister Dominions to look down upon the citizens of India. It was the Indian Government's policy to discourage emigration and to stop absolutely the system of indentured labour. There was no question of his urging any emigration policy on Canada or any other Dominion. He declared both Mr. Hughes, (Prime Minister of Australia) and Mr. Massey (the Premier of New Zealand), had assured him that all present disabilities as regards the enfranchisement of the Hindus in Australia and New Zealand would be removed.

MINERS' STRIKE IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Brookeville (Ontario,) Twelve hundred miners have struck work in Glace Bay. Several hundred troops have been despatched thither in consequence of collisions between voluntary workers and strikers.

WORLD'S LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 16.

New York.—Johnny Dundee knocked out Danny Frush in the ninth round of a fifteen-round boxing contest here thus winning the World's light weight championship, as the New York Boxing Commission has decided that Johnny Kilbane has forfeited the title owing to his failure to fight.

Stockholm.—Dr. Sven Hedin is preparing a sixth expedition to Tibet next year. He will be accompanied by a number of Swedish scientists and proposes entering the country via China. The expedition will last four years.

C. D. COMMITTEE.

ENQUIRY AT PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 16.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee and the Khilafat Enquiry Committee arrived here yesterday and were received at the railway station by Babu Rajendra Prosad, Messrs Syed Ahmed, Yunus, Chandra Bonsisahai and others. A large crowd was also present. The Committee commenced its sitting at 3 p.m. and examined witnesses who are office-bearers of Congress Committees. So far Babu Rajendra Prosad, Mr. Kishunprakash Sen, Sinha and Mr. Darnidhar have been examined. Other witnesses will be examined to-day.

CONCLUSION OF C. D. INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

DR. ANSARI MAKES DRAFT OF REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 17.

The Congress Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee examined the remaining witnesses yesterday and concluded their labours. They had a long discussion in camera with regard to the conclusions and the report. Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari left this morning for Delhi. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. V. J. Patel, S. Kasturiranga Iyengar and C. Rajagopalachariar left for Calcutta last evening to attend Miss C. R. Dass' wedding. Messrs. Iyengar and Achariar will then leave for Madras. Pt. Nehru will return to Patna and then visit Gaya. It is understood Dr. Ansari has been entrusted with the drafting of the Committee's report for the discussion of which the Committee meets in Bombay on the 31st instant.

It is believed in well-informed quarters that the report is likely to be unanimous on the major points, though it is not considered improbable that a minority report may also be expected on certain details.

"DEATHBLOW" TO CO-OPERATION.

PT. NEHRU'S SPEECH AT PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 16.

Yesterday evening a largely attended public meeting was held at Gulab Bagh and an address welcoming Congress and Khilafat leaders was read out. Hakim Ajmal Khan made a short speech. Pandit Motilal Nehru, who spoke next criticised anti-non-co-operators and said that there was co-operation that had received a deathblow while non-co-operation was as popular as ever. Rain beginning to fall heavily the meeting was adjourned to to-day.

REFUSED INTERVIEW WITH M. MAZHARUL HAQUE.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Mr. C. Rajagopal Achariar wrote yesterday to the Superintendent of Jail for permission to interview Mr. Mazharul Haque but permission has not been granted.

REVOLT OF MAHARASHTRA LEADERS.

MORE RESIGNATIONS IN MR. KELKAR'S WAKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Aug. 17.

Following the resignation of Mr. Kelkar, the office-bearers from other districts are resigning Congress offices. Messrs. Kolhatkar, Phanase, Dev and others of Pen Congress Committee have resigned. A series of four lectures were delivered during the last week advocating the change of programme, while keeping the principle of Non-Cooperation in tact in Shivaji Mandir here by Messrs. Lavate, Bhopatkar, Gadgil and Dr. Lohakare. The "Kesari" in its leading article says that the question in dispute is not withdrawal of boycott of Councils principally but suitable modifications in the programme itself.

CONCLUSION OF KHILAFAT INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Aug. 17.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee have also concluded their sittings. Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani has left for Aligarh, while Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni, Messrs. Zahur Ahmed and Mozam Ali are leaving for Bareilly this morning.

PUBLIC ADDRESS TO DESHBANDHU.

SIR P. C. RAY TAKING LEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

At a public meeting held this evening Sir P. C. Ray presiding, it was resolved to present a public address on behalf of the Bengal Presidency to Mr. C. R. Das on his coming back from jail. A committee was found for the purpose, which included the names of some prominent Indian such as zemindars barristers, merchants, medical practitioners, and Council members.

GOVERNOR AT DHULIA.

REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

NEEDS OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHULIA, Aug. 17.

His Excellency arrived at Dhulia this morning and was presented with addresses by the Dhulia Municipality and the Mahomedan community of West Khandesh. After visiting the King Edward VIIth Technical Institute, His Excellency received addresses from the District Local Board and the Association of Backward classes. His Excellency entertained the principal officials and non-officials at a dinner in the evening and then left for Deolali.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In His reply to the address from the Dhulia Municipality the Governor said:—

I am glad to hear that the income of the Municipality has been more than doubled in the last six or seven years. It has not yet been fully realised by a number of people in India that they cannot expect to enjoy increased comforts and conveniences in their homes, surer protection against disease, better education for their children, in fact all the advantages which scientific and social progress has rendered possible, without larger contributions from the individual to public funds. Your President has said that the tax on the export of pressed cotton bales, which my Government have lately sanctioned, has enabled them to devote more attention to the urgent needs of the town. That is excellent, but I understand that the problem of an efficient drainage system for the town is still unsolved.

It is imperative that the Municipality before embarking upon their proposed costly scheme of underground drainage should be satisfied that such a system is really wanted by the large majority of the towns people. Secondly, they must ascertain that they can afford such a large sum, and thirdly, they must use their discretion in deciding whether the money would be employed to the best advantage on such a project.

And now with regard to your application for sanction to apply a scheme of compulsory education in Dhulia, I am glad to be able to inform you that your request has been granted, and I wish to compliment you on the scheme you have submitted. You have tackled the problem with courage, originality and perseverance and you have demonstrated practically your earnest conviction that compulsory primary education is an immediate necessity. The results of the experiment you are about to carry out will be of immense value to the rest of this Presidency and I am sure you will do all in your power to make your experiment a success.

REPLY TO DISTRICT BOARD'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the address from the District Local Board, West Khandesh, Sir George Lloyd said:—

I am gratified to hear that the people of this district evidence a keen desire for the introduction of free and compulsory education. The ignorant and backward communities are sometimes inclined to doubt the value of education and to resent being compelled to send their children to school and consequently losing their help in the fields. Government have just received the report of the Committee that was appointed to investigate the whole question of compulsory education, and the matter is now under urgent consideration.

In view of the financial situation of Provincial revenues, the Government grants to Medical and Veterinary dispensaries are not likely to be increased. The responsibility for such local services will tend more and more to shift on to the Local Body concerned and measures for increasing the resources of Local Boards are under the immediate consideration of Government.

REPLY TO MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS.

Replying to the address from the Mahomedan Community of West Khandesh the Governor said:—

I welcome with real gratification the evidences of reasonable and discriminating interest in the sound progress of your community which are discernible in the address which you have just presented to me. And in reply let me refer first of all to your remarks appreciative of my personal interest in questions which are now widely affecting the Islamic world. I do not think that you can overstimate the sympathy and the practical assistance which His Excellency the Viceroy has given to your community in this matter, and for myself I may assure you that my convictions in this regard are based upon a very long intimacy with the races which profess the Muslim faith, with whom I have been in close personal contact for many years, and you may be confident therefore that the views which I have urged were not lightly entertained nor shall I lightly retract them.

To turn to the question of Primary Education, I myself, and I know that the Hon. Minister for Education is in agreement with me am in full sympathy with the desires you have expressed in this matter. The Presidency is I think fortunate in having so able and experienced an educationalist as the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye as the first Minister for Education under the Reforms Scheme. And I can assure you that we shall endeavour to carry out as far as may be possible the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee which has recently investigated the question. I hope soon to be able to make a more definite statement on this matter, but meantime you may be satisfied that as far as Government is concerned, it will do its best to overcome the difficulties you have mentioned. If we succeed, your community will share in the educational advantages conferred, and I do not think you need feel anxiety that the present satis-

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN MAHARASHTRA.

DUTY OF NON-COOPERATORS.

(BY A MAHRATTA.)

The political situation in Maharashtra is not enviable. At a time when Lord Winterton is challenging and Mr. Lloyd George fulminating and Lord Reading retiring into obscurity it would be naturally expected that Maharashtra ever to the front in politics and Maharashtra which has a name to safeguard and traditions to preserve, would take the lead in entering a manly protest against bureaucratic machinations and the insular, pride of Britain and lead N. C. O. And I have not the least doubt but that Maharashtra would have done so and would have been true to the nation but for that curse of India, internal feud. It was not lightly that Mr. N. C. Kelkar was accused of blocking the progress of Non-Cooperation. By nature, a Moderate, by training an extremist, Mr. N. C. Kelkar's one ambition of life has been to enter the Council and achieve distinction there. And to tell the truth, he is fitted for that kind of work. With no dash and initiative, ever hesitant and calculating, he is not the man for warfare. When Swarajya is won, he would make a capital report writer or at the best an ambassador. But I would not recommend him to lead the nation in winning Swarajya.

The Man at the Helm.

Maharashtra is always true to Non-Cooperation. It is a perfectly familiar idea to them. If properly led, Maharashtra would have achieved wonders. But the man at the helm was weak. As you have said, he should have stood aside. If he had been true to himself, he would have eagerly accepted Mahatma's declaration that Congressmen were at liberty to follow their conscience and enter the Councils, if they so felt. In fact, men of the Kelkar party in C. P. and Berar did enter the Council. But Mr Kelkar tried the heroic and while his conscience was all the while tugging at him he declared for N. C. O. But in his paper entrusted to him by the Lokamanya, he played a different tune. Apparently he was loyal to N. C. O. but he delighted always in trying to create a subtle hostile attitude towards it. Now, of course, he has thrown aside all cover and he is publishing tirades against N. C. O. But for over eighteen months he was facing both ways and it could hardly be determined whether there was a friend or foe in Mr. Kelkar towards N. C. O. The outside world could not be expected to know all these things. Even now many find it hard to believe that Mr. N. C. Kelkar is against Non-Cooperation. I have devoted so much space to Mr. Kelkar because it is he who is largely responsible for the situation in Maharashtra.

Never too Late.

It is not too late to mend. Maharashtra, which has been misled and betrayed so long, knows the truth now. It is its duty to repair the mischief done and keep the flag flying. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has not merely stood aside. He has threatened to fight N. C. O. in his letter of resignation and his friends also have resigned their places in the Congress organisation. It is a challenge to Maharashtra and Maharashtra it is trusted will never fail the nation. The Kelkarites have definitely placed themselves in opposition to the Congress. In three different Congresses, Calcutta, Nagpur and Ahmedabad, the Congress declared, affirmed and reaffirmed Non-cooperation. The situation has in no way changed. If anything, it is worse. The Prime Minister of England says that twelve hundred Britishers are to rule India for ever. Repression has increased a hundred fold. Is this the time for an ignoble surrender? Or, is it the time for intensified non-cooperation? Whatever a few dissatisfied Marathas may say, Maharashtra as a whole cannot take up such attitude. From what I have come to know of it, it will die fighting and it will never surrender.

Sorry Effusions.

The Kelkarites have not let the grass grow under their feet. Already they have begun a campaign in Poona. I have read carefully the speeches hitherto delivered in Poona. I can scarcely find anything in them which has not been said again and again by the Aman Sabhas, Moderates and Besantines. "Mahatma Gandhi is a Saint" "Politics is like a prostitute. How can a saint deal with a prostitute?" "Why do you use the telephone and railways?" "We must co-operate where we can secure an advantage." "Why do you force others to wear khadi?" "It is not possible to fight Manchester with the Charkha". "The three boycotts should be removed." I think I have given a sufficient idea of the irresponsible talk indulged in by the Kelkarites. And these were the men who on a hundred platforms swore by non-cooperation all these days! N. C. O is strong enough to withstand these silly expressions. If the Kelkarites can find nothing better to say of N. C. O., they will find their days extremely shortlived. Already Poona has arranged for counter lectures. I hope the leading non-cooperators from other Provinces also will make it a point to visit and tour in Maharashtra. The Working Committee of the Congress had better pay some attention to it. Meanwhile Bombay may also do something in the matter. It is the duty of other Provinces to see that N. C. O. is not betrayed in Maharashtra. They tried to play with non-cooperation. But when they found that it was a serious business and involved real self-sacrifice, they tottered and retreated.

In Tilak's Name.

It is extremely surprising that the Kelkarites are making use of the Lokamanya's name in pushing forward their views. The father of non-cooperation is being quoted to support views which even the worst Aman Sabha would shrink from supporting. The point has been often discussed in the Press and Mr. S. K. Damle, Editor "Rajkaran" privately asked Lokamanya Tilak himself whether he was against N. C. O. Lokamanya was extremely surprised and he said 'Against non-cooperation? Why, all my life. I have been non-cooperating with Government." Moreover, he had clearly given his promise to support the Ali Brothers. In response to a query from Dr. Sathe, the message of Lokamanya was 'support Gandhi.' Lokamanya Tilak would have always stood by the people. The secret of his unprecedented success was that he never grew old; he was always young. He was a politician who grew with the times and it is impossible that he would ever have dreamt of cooperating with Government in view of the cruel wrongs and repression the country is suffering from. He would have headed the movement and if some his short-sighted followers have not the courage of conviction and if they want to sell their soul for a mess of pottage, they are thrice welcome to do so. But let them not drag the name of Lokamanya Tilak in mire. Nobody would believe in any such fiction.

The Marathi Press.

The Non-Cooperators would do well to pay some attention to propaganda in Maharashtra. If matters are not properly explained to the people, they are likely to be deceived by the 'nationalism' of the Kelkarites. It is useful in this connection to examine the leanings of the Marathi Press. So far as Bombay is concerned, there is not a single Kelkarite journal. The 'Lokamanya' under the able editorship of Mr. Khadilkar is true to the flag. Mr. Khadilkar had at least as many opportunities to know Lokamanya Tilak as Mr. Kelkar. The "Mauj" the "Sandesh" which I am glad to see has been revived, the "Vande Mataram" and "Tilak" all support N. C. O. The "Rashtra Sevak" of Thana, however edited by Mr. J. M. Mehta whose new role needs no introduction to the public is a Kelkarite journal. It is extremely doubtful, however, that Mr. Mehta would go so far as the Poona Kelkarites have done and Mr. Jamnadas would do well to declare by what items of N. C. O. he stands. Coming to Poona, the N. C. O. Press is ably led and represented by the "Swarajya" edited by Mr. S. M. Paranjpye. Mr. Paranjpye is now in jail and his son is editing the paper. The "Rajkaran" edited by Mr. Damle and the "Satyagrahi" by Mr. Dastane are for N. C. O. It goes without saying that the "Kesari" edited as it is by Mr. Kelkar is Kelkarite. The "Lokasangraha." says ditto to the "Kesari." The "Chitramaya Jagat," however, is for N. C. O. Out in the mofussil, people have not yet come to realise the real situation. Mr. Kelkar's old reputation still survives and the papers find it difficult to deal with him as he deserves. It is the duty of the different Congress Committees to explain matters to the Press. Specially in Khandesh, it is necessary to start a new N. C. O. journal and Mr. Dastane may be trusted to do the needful. It is necessary that there should be at least one N.C.O. journal in every District, specially where the old papers find it difficult to put two and two together. The mofussil press of Maharashtra was never strong even before. It requires now, however, to be considerably strengthened by newspapers of the right type.

Swarajya.

What do we want? Swarajya. When do we want it? Instantly. Would we like it, have it bit by bit? Never. Do we accept the instalment mercy? Never. Do we seek Swarajya through the Councils? No. Where lies the sense of saying that we should take advantage of every trifle we come across in our fight for Swarajya? We should brush aside all these trifling advantages that are meant more to deflect us from our ideal than to confer any real advantage on the people. A clear conception of the ideal will show that Mr. Kelkar is wholly in the wrong and that it is Mahatma Gandhi that the country ought to follow as it has done so long.

SHIVANAND SARASWATI'S HEALTH.

PUNJAB GOVT. CONTRADICTION.

A Punjab Government communique states:—

The "Partap" of the 16th July stated that Swami Shiva Nand Saraswati had lost weight and was probably suffering from diabetes. The report of the Jail authorities shows that he is 38 lbs. above standard weight, that he is in good health and on examination shows no symptoms of diabetes.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA TO BE RESUMED.

Mr. V. V. Dastane, Secretary, Mulshi Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal, writes:—

Mulshi Mavlas will resume Satyagraha on 2nd September next under the leadership of P. M. Bapat. Friends of Mavlas will kindly help by joining Satyagraha or supplying it with money. Rs. 10,000 per month for nine months from September to May, 1923, will keep the campaign well supported. We begin with about Rs. 10,000 our present balance in hand. Those who wish to suffer imprisonment for the Mavlas by taking part in the Satyagraha of 2nd September next should present themselves immediately at the following address:—341, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

Official and Personal.

Professor Stanley Jevons, Professor of Economics of Allahabad University has accepted the offer of a newly-established Chair of the Economics in the Rangoon University and will leave Allahabad shortly.

The Viceroy will leave Simla on Sunday afternoon for Nainital on a visit to the Governor of the United Provinces and will return to Simla on the following Sunday afternoon. The party accompanying His Excellency will be Her Excellency, Lady Reading, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Miss Julia Davis, the daughter of the former Ambassador of America, Miss Fitzroy, Sir Geoffrey Montmorency, Sister Meikle, Colonel Crauford Stuart, Colonel Carey Evans, Captains Burton and Noel Hill.

"A JAIL SCANDAL."

THE TWO VERSIONS.

Our readers will recall that comments were made in this journal regarding allegations of ill-treatment given to Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal in the Visapur Jail made in their letter published in the "New Times" of Karachi. The Director of Information soon after issued a Press Note denying the allegations and promising a further statement dealing with the details of the allegations. By a strange coincidence the letter of Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal, in reply to the Director's Note and the further statement promised by the latter were received in this office about the same time yesterday. We publish both the statement and the letter below:—

SECOND PRESS NOTE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the statement issued by this office on August 9, denying certain allegations which have been made in the Press and repeated in a pamphlet which has been widely published regarding the alleged ill-treatment of two prisoners named Bhojraj and Verhomal in Visapur Jail, the following additional details are now available:—

These two men, who, as stated in the communique referred to above, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being prominent members of an unlawful assembly guilty of intentional insult, described by the trying Magistrate as "foul" and "indecent" to a respectable Hindu gentleman of Sukkur were transferred to the Deccan Convict Gang on Feb. 6 and were released on July 18. On arrival at Visapur Jail these prisoners, being men of education, were given the task of corn grinding inside the prison, as this is a lighter form of punishment than work outside the prison with the Convict Gang.

As is usual in camp jails, in this and other Presidencies, fetters were imposed, but the allegations that the prisoners were "almost regularly beaten with thick canes for the first two months and then occasionally": that "once Bhojraj got 18 canes without fault": that "he while grinding once fainted yet the beating continued" etc., are palpably false. No complaint was ever made by them to the Superintendent or the Medical Officer or the Inspector-General of Prisons that they had been ill-treated, so that the matter could have been investigated on the spot. Nor can it be suggested that they were afraid of making complaints or did not know the procedure, because the history ticket of Verhomal shows that he did complain on one occasion that the amount of corn issued to him was excessive and that the complaint was investigated and found to be unfounded.

Nor were any complaints made as to the quality of the food and the history tickets of these prisoners show that they received immediate medical attention for even slight ailments and, whenever necessary, were given special food, and excused work.

Another allegation refers to the Sanitary arrangements of the Jail. It is stated that two or three men had to use the same receptacle at the same time. It is reported to be physically impossible for such a thing to happen. There are thirty latrines in use for inside prisoners. Nor is it true to say that there is a specified time allowed for latrine parade. Prisoners are marched off only when they have finished.

The allegations with regard to 6 men using the same urinal are also obviously untrue. There is a break three times a day in working hours to allow prisoners to use the urinal, but no objection is raised to prisoners going in between those times if it is necessary. The unpleasant suggestions made in this connection are as untrue as they are ridiculous, as not less so is the statement, with reference to compulsory shaving, that "top hair was pulled out sometimes by hand when soissors were not available."

REPLY TO FIRST PRESS NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We crave your indulgence in publishing our following reply to the Press communique just issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, in connection with allegations of ill-treatment meted out to us in the Visapur prison:—

As expected the official note has been issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, and has been communicated to the Indian Press. The note is admittedly incomplete, but it is also faltering and in one respect beside the point. Its incompleteness needs no proof as its concluding sentence runs:—"A further statement dealing with the details of allegations will follow." We would like, however, to reply to the Press Note seriatim and then make a few general observations in order to remove any misconception generated by the official communique.

With regard to the statement that we were not "political prisoners" in that we were guilty of "being prominent members of an unlawful assembly" and "of intentional insult of an indecent and particularly foul nature to a respectable Hindu gentlemen of Sukkur" we have this much to say that days are gone when bureaucratic notes couched up in characteristically bureaucratic terms could mislead the thinking section of the public. Those conversant with 'Mutak caso' will know that the only sin we committed was that we were two out of about 500 members of the duly permitted procession. Even the prosecution, i.e., police evidence on record, does not say anywhere that at any stage of the procession we indulged in any undesirable, much less foul and indecent, expressions. It may be that some hooligans used obscene language but God knows that we had simply to suffer the horrible indignities in jail for no fault of ours. But for our creed of non-co-operation it could have been very easily proved that Mr. Bhojraj was not even present in court or any where at the time when that "respectable gentleman" is alleged to have been insulted; and we are fully convinced that we and Mr. Nirumal Begraj (Editor "Sindhi" and President, Sukkur Congress Committee) were arrested only because we were prominent Congress workers of Sukkur. The police anxiously watched for opportunity and we were sentenced absolutely on a wrong issue. India knows how cases are given a different colour from what is their due. But granting for argument's sake that we were guilty as represented by official Note—which we repeat with all our earnestness that we were not—why should any human being at all be treated in the manner we have been? Mr. Hayward does not know difference between political offenders and ordinary criminals, but how is it that we and some others were told from time to time that because we were political prisoners, we could not be allowed to talk with or meet one another, were kept in separate barracks, were encased in double fetters and were treated more harshly than ordinary prisoners?

The Note says:—"No punishments were inflicted on these persons while undergoing their sentence." This unmistakably proves that we did not infringe any jail regulation. This, on the contrary, strengthens our case inasmuch as we were subjected to inhuman treatment notwithstanding our conformity to the jail regulations howsoever inelastic they may be. Here the note is evasive. Neither in our letter to the "New Times" published in the end of July, nor in our articles in the "Hindu" and nor in our book containing the detailed account of our treatment recently published before the official communique, we have anywhere contended that any "jail punishment" was inflicted on us. The allegations made by us we re-affirm, formed part of the routine observed in Visapur prison. "Their health," the Press Note proceeds, "was good both on admission to and on discharge from jail." This is partially true; our health was good when we were sentenced, but it was not so when we were released. We have not yet recovered our normal health. How is it contended that we were healthy at the time of our being discharged, when we were not at all examined by the Medical Officer at that time? Our history ticket and jail records show for how many days we were lying in the jail hospital and to what extent our weight was reduced. Bhojraj was reduced to the tune of 36 lbs. in these 6 months and Verhomal to 22 lbs.; and yet the world is told that our health was good. We still retain traces of beating on our body and had we produced ourselves before the doctor immediately after our release, we dare say we could have got a certificate which could have sufficiently damned the jail administration. Finally, it is said that "the allegations of ill-treatment are untrue." This is the most sweeping statement counteracted by the statement that the details will follow. Which allegations, we ask, are untrue? Is it not a fact that we were not unfrequently beaten with *dundas*? Is it not a fact that we were allowed to bathe only once a week in that filthy puddle of about 12 inches depth, that we were fettered throughout our term? Is it not a fact that we were made stark naked 5 times a day? Is it not a fact that the arrangements for passing urine and answering call of nature were as we have depicted?

Now with regard to the Note. The allegations have been made against those responsible for administering the jail manual in Visapur prison and is it justice that they should simply deny the allegations? Did the Director of Information or any member of the Bombay Government proceed to Visapur prison and ascertain the truth so that it is averred that the allegations are untrue or implicit reliance is reposed in what the Visapur jail authorities have communicated to Government? As usual the latter must be the probability bordering on reality. We think that people will hesitate to believe such Press Note. Let an impartial commission institute an open enquiry and we shall prove our case to the hilt and show how even the jail manual has been ruthlessly violated in several respects.

We await Government's detailed reply.—Yours, etc.,

BHOJRAJ M. AJWANI,
VERHOMAL V. GURDASANI.

Sukkur (Sind), Aug. 14.

INDIAN PILGRIMS AT JEDDAH.

MONEY NEEDED FOR REPATRIATION.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Haj Committee of India, Meerut, writes:—

The Governoment of India informs the Honourary Secretary, the Central Haj Committee of India, that they are in receipt of a letter No. 751 M, dated the 3rd July, 1922, from the British Consul at Jeddah, stating that upto June 24th last, approximately 3900 Indian Pilgrims landed at Jeddah, of whom not more than 850 held return-tickets, or deposited money for the same at the Consulate, that the large proportion among the rest are potential destitutes, that he is of opinion that the destitution among the returning Indian pilgrims will be certainly not less this year than last (costing Rs. 40,000 nearly) and that he seeks permission to draw bills upon the Central Haj Committee of India, for their relief and repatriation. Now the founds of the Central Haj Committee of India have not as yet exceeded Rs. 23,000 which apparently bears a very small proportion to the expected cost of the repatriation.

It is high time for the philantthropic Indian Mahomedans to join hands with the Central Haj Committee in their efforts to raise funds to cover the whole expenses and to afford timely help, before their poor co-religionists and countrymen die of starvation in a foreign land.

All contributions are to be remitted to the Imperial Bank of India, Delhi, with instructions to credit the same to the account of the Central Haj Committee of India, under advice to Haji Wajihuddin, M.L.A., Honourary Secretary, Central Haj Committee of India, Meerut.

A Bombay Government Gazette, extraordinary, states: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Council Hall, Poona, as the place and 2 p. m. of the 21st day of September 1922 as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council.

GOVERNOR AT DHULIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

factory rate of Mahomedan Educational progress will be lessened.

I desire to record my appreciation of the steady and loyal demeanour of the Moslems in West Khandesh, and I hope you will see in this evidence of the full sympathy felt by myself and my Government with your needs and aspirations. Your community is an important and flourishing one in this District and I have full confidence that it will play a proportionately important part in the District's development and progress.

THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

In his reply to the address from the Association of the backward Classes, the Governor said:—

I wish to assure you of the keen interest which I feel in the welfare of the classes which you represent. There is perhaps an occasional tendency to assume that Government regards the interests of one particular class at the expense of others. But, I hope that my meeting you here to-day will be some evidence that this is not the case. On the contrary, the interests of all classes of the community receive the equal and impartial attention of my Government, and your loyal confidence in its good intentions are not in any way misplaced.

I notice that you give pride of place in your address to the all-important question of Primary Education, and I can assure you that Government are fully alive to the importance of an early settlement of policy in regard to it. The strong and representative Committee, which has lately carefully investigated the whole question, submitted its report last month, and Government are giving the most urgent consideration to that report, and to the ways and means by which the acceptable among its recommendations can be given effect to with the least possible delay. I am confident that you will see speedy and satisfactory results.

I am not, however, prepared entirely to accept the views which you have advanced regarding the causes which retard the progress of your education. I incline to think that view more correct which holds that the primamy cause of this defect is the economic one, but none-the-less you may be sure that my Government fully sympathises with your desire for a larger recruitment of teaching and inspecting officers from the classes which you represent, and that every effort is being made to secure this.

Your request that Government should give a preference to duly qualified and educated men of the backward classes in making appointments to Government service has, as you are aware, already been met by an assurance that the policy of Government is directed to obtaining a fair admixture of all classes in Government service. And, if you think the names of candidates from the classes which you represent are not satisfactorily brought to the notice of Government, I must remind you that the remedy lies in your own hands, for although Government cannot recognise such committees as you propose, you yourselves can always take measures to see that influential men of your class cooperate in bringing the names of qualified candidates to the notice of Government, and Government will always be ready to consider their claims sympathetically.

NEEDS OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Replying to the deputation from Depressed Classes of East and West Khandesh, the Governor said:—

It has been your misfortune that by the gradual evolution of the social framework of Indian life you have been so situated that the accident of birth imposes upon you very grave disadvantages in the struggle of existence. The British Government has always been careful to abstain from action calculated to offend against social prejudices or customs which are deeply rooted in the Indian national existence, but I think it may at the same time claim that while giving every consideration to such customs it has by force of example and teaching done something to inaugurate, and thereafter to encourage the steady tendency to discard such prejudices which is to-day clearly discernible. Above all my Government recognises the importance of encouraging and developing the spread of education among you, and they have issued various orders with this object in view, with the result that scholarships are now awarded in the Government High and Middle Schools of each district to applicants from the depressed classes, and that the opening at Poona of a special hostel for such students has been sanctioned. In addition to the above measures, approved, has been given to the proposal to allot 30 scholarships in each district for students of the depressed classes in the upper standards of Primary Schools, while children belonging to such classes are admitted free in Primary Schools and are supplied with books, slates and other educational material as far as possible at the public expense. In view of these measures which are already in force, I think you will agree that the necessity for scholarships from the very beginning of primary education can hardly be said to arise.

I am fully aware of the valuable services which the Mahar community render, both directly and through Government to the public, and I am aware also that there is considerable evidence to show that the method of remuneration of those services is not as suitable to present as it was to past conditions. I am glad, however, to be able to assure you that Government have this question under their sympathetic consideration.

In the matter of your representation upon Local Bodies I fear that the Act which constituted the Village Panchayats does not provide for any representation save by election; so that legislation is necessary for the carrying out of your proposal; and as you now have your representatives, one of whom heads your deputation to-day, in the Legislative Council I would suggest that you should rather approach him to introduce legislation on this subject. On the other hand so far as Local Boards and Municipalities are concerned Government have already issued orders that due representation should be secured as far as possible for the depressed classes by nominating suitable men from among them to those bodies whenever available.

It is upon those nominated representatives of your communities that you should press your grievances in the matter of water provision, so that they may be induced to take up the matter strongly and see that the Local Bodies concerned, make adequate provision for your needs.

Before I conclude my remarks, I should like to remind you that the amelioration of your position does not lie wholly in the hands of others. You yourselves if you carry out your public duties in a responsible and trustworthy manner, and if you take an active and intelligent part in local affairs, will steadily increase the consideration with which your community is regarded.

In the sound loyalty which you have evinced in the past there is good augury of your future and speedy success.

While in the task before you, you will have all the sympathy and encouragement that my Government can give you.

A SEEKER AFTER KNOWLEDGE.

STUDENT-VISITOR FROM CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A welcome visitor to Bombay just at present is a pleasant mannered and freshly looking youth from Prague, the capital of Czecho-Slovakia. Polle A. Krajev-Bur—such is the quaint name of this youth—is a student of philosophy and sociology and is a member—and the chief—of the expedition around the world organised by the student community of the newest republic in the world. M. Polle left Prague on 15th May last along with four other fellow-students, but these latter gave up the idea of touring the globe, when they reached Belgrade and so M. Polle proposes "doing" the globe all alone, mostly on foot—a very plucky feat, indeed, for a slender youth of his type. However, he was full of enthusiasm when he dropped in yesterday at our office and explained his mission in broken English, which had a charm of its own. M. Polle, after leaving his country, has visited Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece and Egypt, having his passport vised at Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Athens, Cairo, Port Said and Suez. From the last port he sailed to Bombay, where he arrived only a few days ago. It is his intention—and the primary object of his mission—to study the social conditions in India as well as the life led by the student world of this country, with a view to enrich not only his own knowledge but that of his fellow-students and countrymen, when he returns to Czecho-Slovakia after his tour round the world. From Bombay, he proposes to go Calcutta and then to Burma, China, Japan, Australia, America, England, Norway and Sweden and then via Central Europe back to his own dear Motherland. M. Polle has been visiting educational and other institutions in Bombay and yesterday, he told us, he paid a visit to the University and the Prince of Wales Museum. Though it is purely as a seeker after knowledge that this enterprising youth of Czecho-Slovakia is travelling round the globe, he is also working as the correspondent of the Prague "Times." Yesterday he asked us to convey through this journal, the greetings and good wishes of the students of Czecho-Slovakia to the student world of India. Recalling the circumstance that at the International Conference of Students held at Prague in 1920, India was represented by at least one Indian student, M. Polle said he was returning the compliment by paying a visit to India on behalf of the students of his country. M. Polle estimates that his tour will occupy at least two years.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

GEN. BRUCE'S OPTIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

General Bruce, the leader of the Mount Everast expedition, arrived in Calcutta this morning by the Darjeeling mail. He is leaving to-day for Nainital and will also pay short visits to Simla and Abbottabad. Before proceeding to England in about a month's time, the General who was looking very fit said in an interview that he hoped another expedition would be planned for the next year. He fully expected it to reach the summit. It would have the better chance of doing so, as it would have the benefit of experiences of this year's expedition. He did not attach any importance to the suggstion that the expedition should consist of younger men. Youth naturally was an advantage but experience on the part of the members was equally essential and this year's party had successfully combined the two. Among Gurkhas who accompanied General Bruce was Naik Tejbir Bura of the 6th Gurkhas who reached 26,000 feet.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S LOAN.

The Deputy Controller of Currency writes:—The subscriptions to the Government of India's Loan up to the 16th August amounted to Rs. 45,17,00,000 including subscriptions in London up to the 10th of August of 57¾ lakhs. Two hundred and fifteen lakhs of War Bonds 1922 have been converted into the new Loan and are included in these figures.

Raymond Smith, a Canadian, was sentenced by Major Thorn, Cantonment Magistrate, to one year's rigorous imprisonment for cheating the Deccan Motor Service Company in respect of a Chandler car which he took away to Bombay and exchanged for another car, his cheque tendered in payment for the same having been dishonoured.

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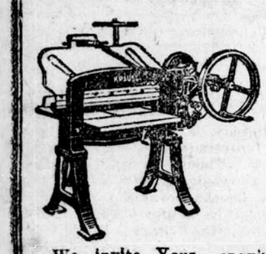

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A power which enables you to develop any specially desired capacity to improve your memory; a power which enables you to acquire an iron will and an irresistible force of personality, and which allows you to master weaknesses, temper, or faulty inclinations, is worth acquiring, and that power becomes all the more important when you realise that in your dealings with others it makes you the "Upper Dog." Mental and Hypnotic knowledge means the absolute certainty to be able gain a place of command.

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THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

We have published a booklet dealing fully with the whole subject in a concise and unbiassed manner, and for propaganda purposes shall be pleased to send you a copy absolutely free of charge if you apply before the edition becomes exhausted. Those who can afford and wish to do so may enclose As. 3 stamps for postage, etc., and address your letter to THE SECRETARY, RAYMONT INSTITUTE, LTD., 42, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, or from Sole Representatives the SATYAVAN'S TRADING CO., Barian, MUREE.

14048

CASE FOR THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

MISS MACSWINEY'S OPEN LETTER.

BEWARE OF NEMESIS.

The "Nation and Athenaeum" publishes the following letter of Miss MacSwiney, addressed to the people of Great Britain:—

Men and Women of Great Britain.

Not long ago you victoriously ended a war which you were told, and which some of you perhaps believed, was a war "to make the world safe for democracy," a war for the "Rights of Small Nations;" a war "to preserve the basic principles of justice and civilization."

Ireland has been fighting against you for just these same basic principles, for the right of one small nation to make itself safe for its own people, and you have let loose on those such brutality and atrocities as you have disgusted civilised nations and brought the blush of shame to decent Englishmen.

Failing to overcome us by force, you tried Conference, and by cajolery and threats your Government—for which you,—People of Great Britain, are responsible—succeeded in getting Irish Representatives to sign away their country's rights. Under a threat of immediate and terrible war they were forced to sign a Treaty giving away what they were forbidden to yield, and were denied the right to return first and lay the final proposals, and the alternative, before their Government and people.

And now, when your Government finds that in spite of all their threats there are men enough in Ireland to prevent that surrender, that no man in Ireland can "deliver the goods," when the "goods" in question imply the sovereignty of the Irish Nation—now we are threatened anew with extermination!

TERMS OF FRIENDSHIP.

We have offered you peace; we are willing even to be friends with you—and to some of us it is not easy—but not through this so-called Treaty. We are willing to give you every guarantee for your safety, to make every allowance for your natural fears as to your coastal defence, but we do not owe, nor shall we pay, allegiance to your King; we shall not tolerate the status of a colony for a nation far older than yours, nor shall we allow you to partition this ancient Land whose boundaries the Almighty Himself has set.

You have been told that a majority of the Irish people are willing to accept this offered Treaty. That is not true. You have the authority of Lloyd George himself—no willing witness to the fact—that if the Irish people were allowed to express their "True Free Will," they would vote for complete independence. In the present issue they are not free to express their true free will. The issue is between your treaty and immediate and terrible war, and if a harassed war-weary people seem desirous to postponing a further sample of your "resources of civilization"—which is, I believe, Lord Birkenhead's euphemistic description of your Prussianism—it is only that they may use the Treaty itself as a weapon to defeat you in the end.

BEWARE OF NEMESIS!

"The language of tyranny" says Burke, "is the same at all times; 'your liberty is incompatible with my personal safety.'" If you, men and women of Great Britain, send your soldiers and your money to force this Treaty on our people, retribution will come upon you. You may succeed by force of numbers and by strength of armaments in defeating us; but that defeat will endanger your Empire—your Press of all shades of thought, is unanimous in declaring that conquest or defeat in Ireland would equally break up the British Empire.

Suppose even that, for a time, a majority of the people of Ireland accepted the terms of the Treaty, and agree to work the Free State? The minority will work against you as much as ever, and England's difficulty will still be Ireland's opportunity to work for England's undoing. When your next war involves you in straits, Ireland will renew 1916, and will act more effectively. You hope to have an Imperial Jan Smuts in Michael Collins or Arthur Griffith. If they wished to be such they would be as impotent as was John Redmond in 1916.

PRICE FOR FRIENDSHIPS.

There can be no peace between our nations while there is any formal link of dependence, such as is expressed in Dominion Status and in exaction of an Oath of Allegiance. Cease to demand what we cannot grant, and you will find that our freedom will be no menace to yours.

"We can be good neighbours but most dangerous enemies," as one of your victims have written. You have found us dangerous enemies in the past, we shall continue to be and to act as such, while you refuse our just rights; for freedom is indispensible to a soul erect, and freedom must be had at any cost of suffering. You have it in your power to inflict more suffering on us; we do not deny that; but, "it is not those who can inflict most, but those who can endure most, who will conquer."

PARTITION INTOLERABLE.

And now a word about your Government's attempt to partition our country. We will not tolerate it. You have said that such partition should not be tolerated in Belgium, a new land, less a unity than is Ireland. The United States would not tolerate partition, sixty years hence Lincoln's war is Ireland's case against partition in Ireland; not England's case against Ireland—a nation, cutting herself free of the foreigner.

The majority party in the so-called "Six County Area" have nothing to fear from their fellow Irishmen. The policy of your Government has always been to keep then alien in thought and feeling, the old imperial policy of "divide and conquer." The greater number of those people are honest, though fanatically bigoted. Their religious mentality is that of the persecuting 17th century. But that stupid fanaticism has been exploited by British politicians like Lords Birkenhead and Carson; and successive British Governments, for their own purpose, have kept Belfast and its environs as a running sore in our body politic.

Look at the state of Belfast to-day. It is the doing of your Government encouraged by your Government, for the express purpose of giving England an excuse to send extra battalions to reconquer the "mere Irish." Your money is paying brutal "Specials," whose savagery is a blot on civilization. Your sons and your brothers stand by whilst these savages murder women and little children; but when the maddened victims of their savagery retaliate, they join in at the command of those same brutes and use "the resources of your civilization" to help in the extermination of the victims.

THE PATH TO PEACE.

Will the Democracy of England not speak out! Will honourable Englishmen make their voices heard against this criminal attempt to exterminate a small nation, because she claims her freedom according to the "Rights of Small Nations"? Your nation has spent many centuries trying to exterminate us. It has failed. Take the real path to peace—the path of justice, and the eminity of centuries will cease. Allow your Government to persist in their policy and Ireland will work for the ruin of your impaired prestige; for the support at home and abroad of your enemies; and for the disintegration of your Empire. And Ireland will conquer—in spite of your legions. Where are now the legions of Rome and Carthage? But the spirit of Freedom the challenged is alive and maintaining young nations to-day.

The Journal comments thus on the letter:—

We publish in our correspondence columns as open letter from Miss MacSwiney to the British people. With a great deal that she says we are in agreement, for we hold, as we have always held, that the British people have no right to threaten Ireland with force, and, as Miss MacSwiney knows, we condemned the Partition Act and the whole policy of coercion. But Miss MacSwiney like many Republicans, overlooks a very important aspect of the problem and we can imagine an Englishman who accepts her arguments writing an open letter to the Irish Republicans on the following lines:—

For Ireland to attempt to force the majority of the Six Counties into a Republic would mean a desperate civil war; the minority would appeal not only to the sympathy of the British people, but to the sympathy of the world with great effect in resisting the loss of their British citizenship; a nation which started on its career with such a quarrel would bring disgrace on its name, if not irretrievable ruin on its fortunes; the wise and patriotic policy is clearly to try to persuade Ulster to throw in her lot with Ireland; Irish history shows that with patience this may be effective; the Treaty which gives Ireland as complete a freedom to her own Government as that enjoyed by any nation gives her the opportunity of bringing the minority into agreement with the rest of Ireland without force; there is no alternative scheme, and therefore an Irish Republican who took long views and large views would vote for the Treaty, even if England had made no threats, simply on Irish grounds, because it was the most hopeful plan for achieving Ireland's ultimate unity and independence. "The majority party of the so-called six counties area have nothing to fear from their fellow Irishmen." Let Irishmen show their fellow Irishmen, as we think they can that this is true, and their task is accomplished. But those Republicans who blow up the Law Courts of their own lands and try to convince the world, by murder and arson, that the spirit of anarchy is native to Ireland and not, as was supposed the product of English misgovernment, choose a strange method of allaying the misgivings of the North.

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Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Bruttell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

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FAMINE RELIEF IN MALABAR

LOCAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Congress Famine Relief Committee, Kerla, sends us the following summary of the report of its working from March to June 1922, both inclusive:—

In accordance of the resolutions of the Working Committee that no gratuitous relief should be given to able-bodied persons, notice was given to all the refugees on the 15th February, that relief would be stopped on the 28th of February, excepting to those who were prepared to remain at Calicut and work at the Spinning Wheel, etc. The idea at that time was practically to close the relief work at Calicut and with the help of the money sanctioned by the Working Committee of the Congress to commence relief operations in the interior. The famine Committee of Calicut wished to have the resolution of the Working Committee so modified as to give that Committee discretion to grant gratuitous relief in certain cases and with this object in view, the Secretary, Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, proceeded to Ahmedabad, early in March. Under the new ordinance passed by the Government, prominent Congress workers were prohibited from entering the rebel area. All these facts contributed to the delay in commencing relief work in the interior. But in the meanwhile relief was granted to such of the families as stayed at Calicut and worked at the Spinning Wheel.

On the 15th of February, about 6,000 refugees were relieved at Calicut, besides nearly 4,000 Moplahs from the interior and most of these were disbanded by the 28th of February. On the 1st of March the number receiving relief at Calicut was 1,127 exclusive of Moplahs from the interior to whom relief was extended for one week. There was gradual fall even in this number and on the 30th of June we had only 400 refugees receiving help at Calicut. Most of them belonged to places which were not yet quite safe and a few that preferred to remain at Calicut rather than face starvation at home. The total number of souls relieved at Calicut during the months of March, April, May and June is 1,03,490. In the month of May relief work began in right earnest in the interior of the rebel area. Two of the members of the Famine Committee Messrs. K. Madhavan Nair and K. Umer Koya, were deputed to proceed to Eranad to grant relief to the distressed in the interior. So far they have granted relief to nearly 1,500 families, and both of them are still going on with their work.

Half the amount sanctioned by the Congress Committee for Famine Relief has been alloted to introduce *Charkas* and looms and establish mixed schools in the rebel area. The fear of the Police on the part of the people, has stood in the way of giving full effect to this part of our work, but we hope that on the expiry of the ordinance now in force, we shall be able to work out our scheme and thereby afford a permanent source of relief to such families as have suffered severe loss in this rebellion. The amount so alloted is now kept as a reserve fund.

ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNT.

The following is the analysis of the account of the Famine Committee up to the end of June, 1922:—

RECEIPTS.

Receipts till the 28th February 1922, Rs. 111,703-2-3; Private contributions since then, Rs. 20,161-13-4; Sale of Gunny Bags, Rs. 113-3-10; A. I. C. C. Contribution, Rs. 19,982-14-0; Miscellaneous, Rs. 130-5-9; Interest on deposits, Rs. 55-1-1; Total Rs. 152,146-8-3.

EXPENDITURE.

Till the 28th February 1922, as stated in our last report, Rs. 96,539-4-6; Cost of 515 Bags of rice, Rs. 6,633-0-6; Relief in coins, Rs. 4,652-8-0; Expenses connected with the Labour Department, Rs. 3,692-11-6; Clothes for refugees, Rs. 302-13-8; Personal expenses for workers, Rs. 900-0-0; Stamps and Stationery, Rs. 49-10-6; Conveyances and travelling charges, Rs. 175-10-9; Camp Rent, Rs. 198-0-0; Medical and Sanitary, Rs. 11-2-0; Cooly Hire, Rs. 44-8-9; Camp Expenses, Rs. 346-13-11; Trichur Relief Expense, Rs. 2,680-0-0; Loan, Rs. 20-13-0; Miscellaneous, Rs. 448-6-10; M. O. Charges and Telegrams, Rs. 24-14-0; Commission for Cashing Cheques, Rs. 31-1-0; *Amount in the Pass Book, Rs. 34,028-8-10; Cash Balance, Rs. 1,364-8-6; Total, Rs. 152,146-8-3.

This includes the amount ear-marked for women and children for Spinning, and for Famine Relief work in the interior by way of Spinning and opening of mixed schools and the amount set apart for forcibly converted people.

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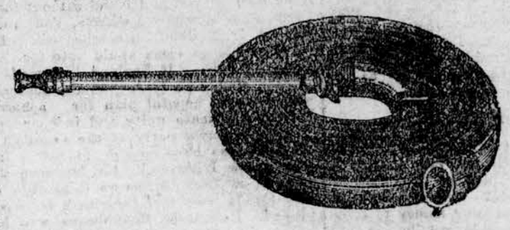

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